

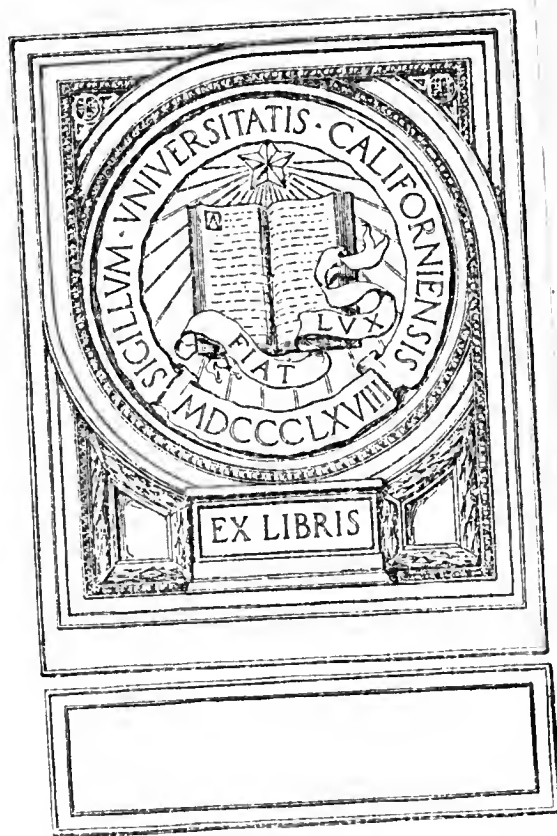
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THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION





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THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF
THE 27TH DIVISION





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MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN
Commanding General of the 27th Division.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

COMPILED BY
ALEXANDER STARLIGHT
formerly of Signal Corps, U. S. A.

With Many Illustrations from Photographs



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THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

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INTRODUCTION

I HAVE looked over the advance sheets of this pictorial record of the Twenty-seventh Division. I think the photographs are excellent and will be of interest not only to the officers and men of the division, but to their friends.

There were few recruits in the division, by reason of its long service on the Mexican Border. Nevertheless the officers and men continued for months their training at Spartanburg, South Carolina, while newly organized divisions largely composed of recruits were sent abroad.

Our service abroad was interesting and our officers and men had opportunity, in their intimate service with the British, to learn much concerning the methods which resulted in so high a standard of efficiency in the British Army. We became, in fact, part of the British Army.

The photographs give an excellent pictorial history of the service abroad.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. K. Hunt", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

*Major-General
Commanding Twenty-Seventh Division, U. S. A.*

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE 27TH DIVISION

105th Regiment, Infantry, formerly 2nd Regiment, Infantry; 71st Regiment, Infantry, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Col. James M. Andrews.

106th Regiment, Infantry, formerly 23rd Regiment, Infantry; 14th Regiment, Infantry, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Col. Franklin W. Ward.

107th Regiment, Infantry, formerly 7th Regiment, Infantry; 1st Regiment, Infantry, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Mortimer D. Bryant.

108th Regiment, Infantry, formerly 3rd Regiment, Infantry; 74th Regiment, Infantry, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Col. Edgar S. Jennings.

104th Regiment, Field Artillery, formerly 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Col. Merritt H. Smith.

105th Regiment, Field Artillery, formerly 2nd Regiment, Field Artillery, and a detachment of the 14th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Col. Dewitt C. Weld, Jr.

106th Regiment, Field Artillery, formerly 3rd Regiment, Field Artillery, and detachments from the 1st, 71st, and 74th Regiments, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Maj. Lewis H. Eller.

104th Machine Gun Battalion, formerly detachment of 1st Cavalry, parts of Headquarters and Supply troops of Troop F, and all of Machine Gun Troops A, B, C, D, and M, New York National Guard. Commanded by Maj. Chester H. King.

105th Machine Gun Battalion, formerly Squadron A; detachment of 1st Cavalry and separate Machine Gun troops, New York National Guard. Commanded by Maj. Kenneth Gardner.

106th Machine Gun Battalion, formerly detachment of 1st Cavalry, parts of Headquarters and Supply troops of Troop F, and all of Troops E, G, H, L, and K, New York National Guard. Commanded by Capt. Abner H. Platt.

102nd Trench Mortar Battery, formerly Troop I, 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Capt. Charles Pearson, Jr.

102nd Regiment, Engineers, formerly 22nd Regiment, Engineers, and detachments of the 1st, 12th, 14th, 71st, and 74th Regiments, Infantry, and a detachment of the Engineer Train, New York National Guard. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. William S. Conrow.

102nd Field Signal Battalion, formerly the 1st Field Signal Battalion, New York National Guard. Commanded by Maj. Arthur L. Howe.

102nd Divisional Train, Headquarters and Military Police, formerly Headquarters and Military Police Troop, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard.

102nd Ammunition Train, formerly Ammunition Train, and detachments of the 1st Cavalry and 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. James C. McLeer.

102nd Supply Train, formerly Supply Train, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard. Commanded by Maj. Charles M. Tobin.

102nd Engineer Train, formerly Engineer Train, New York National Guard. Commanded by Capt. William F. S. Root.

102nd Sanitary Train, formerly Sanitary Train, New York National Guard. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert P. Wadhams.

Headquarters Troop, formerly Division Headquarters Troop, New York National Guard. Commanded by Capt. Tristram Tupper.

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NEW YORK'S pride in her National Guardsmen was fully sustained in the great war. The 27th Division, composed of the various National Guard units throughout the state, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, fought valiantly and irresistibly, and made New York's name secure in the annals of the great war.

The greatest single feat credited to the New York division was the breaking of the Hindenburg line, the "impregnable line" of fortifications which the Germans had erected as a last line of defense, and which they thought, in their usual arrogant way, was never to be broken. The men of the 27th Division when fighting their way through Cambrai, St.-Quentin, St.-Souplet, Bony, and numerous other places, fought with that same fearlessness and daring which have ever characterized the fighting of the American soldier.

By sheer nerve, and with an utter disregard of danger, the men stormed machine-gun nests, and so completely surprised the stolid Germans that capture was practically always a certainty. Thousands of individual incidents of extraordinary bravery were recorded, but so numerous were they that they were accepted as matter-of-course events, and not pointed out and set up as examples.

The British, with whom the 27th was brigaded, have nothing but praise for the fighting qualities of the New-Yorkers. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, in an official report commended the division to General Pershing for its great work.

This pictorial record of the 27th Division starts with the great "Send Off" parade on Fifth Avenue, New York City, covers its training activities at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and shows the fighting New-Yorkers in France, through practically every phase of their operations.

And then the home-coming—the most joyful, from the point of view of the soldiers, of all the divi-

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sion's activities. New York accorded to her heroic sons a welcome comparable only to the size of the task which they accomplished on the battle-fields of France, and New York will see to it that the glory of these heroes shall not be forgotten.

Following is a chronology of the 27th Division's activities which tells exactly what they did and when they did it.

1917

- August 30th* Send-off parade in New York City.
- October* Divisions organized at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
- November 30th* Division reviewed by the Governors of New York and South Carolina.
- October, November, December* Division in training.

1918

- April* Overseas movement began.
- May to August* Advanced battle training in France.
- September 1st* Division reported in action. Headquarters reports: "Patrols along front of the 27th Division active. Our own and enemy artillery active."
- September 27th* Twenty-seventh Division Headquarters reports that "The division has taken over forward sector from British division." Division reports that "11.45 A.M., 107th Infantry attacked with limited objectives east of Bellicourt, in order to straighten out the line. The regiment reached all its objectives."
- September 27th* The night reports reads that at "11.30 P.M. the 27th and 30th divisions attacked west of Le Catelet. The enemy regained the knoll by a counterattack, but the position was recaptured by the American forces. Two hundred prisoners were taken on this front."

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- September 28th* The action around Le Catelet continues. At 9 P.M. the division reported that "The enemy still holds a portion of the trench system captured by the Americans yesterday. Prisoners now number 298, including 8 officers. Our casualties were 412, including officers and men."
- September 29th* Division Headquarters at 8 P.M. reported that "The 27th and 30th divisions, co-operating with the British north of St.-Quentin, attacked at 6 A.M. and crossed the Hindenburg first line and the St.-Quentin Canal. The 27th Division captured Bony and Le Catelet. All the immediate objectives were reached by noon."
- September 30th* Action continued. Twenty-seventh and 30th divisions crossed the St.-Quentin Canal Tunnel, capturing many prisoners.
- October 12th* Twenty-seventh Division Headquarters reported that enemy resistance was increasing in the St.-Benin-Souplet sector.
- October 18th* Division Headquarters reported that an attack in conjunction with British troops was made in the morning, and that the Allied forces advanced five hundred yards. The enemy counterattacked at 1 P.M., temporarily stopping further progress. The report adds that the enemy's resistance has stiffened.
- October 19th* Field-Marshal Sir D. Haig, in a report, states that "In the course of the last three weeks the 27th and 30th divisions of the Second American Army Corps, operating with the Fourth British Army, have taken part with great gallantry and success in three major offensives, besides being engaged in a number of lesser attacks. In the course of this fighting they displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order and have materially assisted in the success of our attacks. They fought with the greatest dash and bravery in the great attack of September 29th, in which the Hindenburg line was broken, and on this occasion captured Bellicourt and Naurey, with a large number of prisoners. On October 8th the troops of the American Corps again attacked in the neighborhood of Montbrehain.
"In the three days of successful fighting they completed an advance of ten miles from Montbrehain to St.-Souplet, overcoming determined resistance and capturing

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strongly defended villages and woods. Throughout the last three days the 27th and 30th divisions have attacked daily, and on each occasion with complete success, though the enemy's resistance was most obstinate.

"Fighting their way forward from St.-Souplet to high ground west of the Sambre Canal, they broke the enemy's resistance at all points, beating off many counter-attacks and realizing an advance of nearly five miles. Over 5,000 prisoners and many guns were taken by the 27th and 30th divisions in these several operations."

October 20th to November 11th, The 27th Division continued with great gallantry to co-operate with the British forces in the pursuit of the retreating enemy.

when the Armistice was signed This chronology of the 27th Division was taken from a volume of documents in the office of Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Peyton C. March.

COMMENDATORY MESSAGES TESTIFYING TO THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE MEN OF THE 27TH DIVISION

From the American Commander-in-chief:

To the Commanding General, 27th Division, on October 19, 1918:

"The Commander-in-chief desires you to convey to the officers and soldiers of your corps his appreciation of the magnificent qualities which have enabled them, against powerful resistance, to advance more than ten miles and to take more than 6,000 prisoners since September 27th."

Telegram from Gen. H. L. Rawlinson, commander of the Fourth British Army:

"Now that the American corps has come out of the line for a well-earned period of rest and training, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the great gallantry and the fine soldierly spirit they have displayed throughout the recent hard fighting.

"The breaking of the great 'Hindenburg system of defense,' coupled with the captures of Grandcourt, Busigny, and St.-Souplet, and finally the crossing of the passages of the La Selle, constitute a series of victories of which each officer and N. C. O. and man have every reason to feel proud.

"The outstanding feature of their recent victories has been the surprising gallantry and the self-

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sacrifice of the regimental officers and men. I congratulate them on their prowess and offer them one and all my warmest thanks for the leading part they have taken in the recent operations."

*Letter from I. Gellibrand, major-general commanding 3rd Australian Division,
To Maj.-Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division on October 14, 1918:*

"On behalf of all ranks in the 3rd Australian Division, I desire to express our sincere appreciation of the fighting qualities displayed by the 27th Division on the 27th and 29th of September last. The gallant manner in which your troops faced an extremely difficult task, the determination of their attacks on a strongly intrenched position, and the undaunted spirit with which they met their losses make us hope that we shall again have the honor of fighting alongside the division under your command. The confidence of the men in their officers appeals to us as a particularly happy omen for the future successes of the 27th."

*From John Monash, Australian Corps commander,
To Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, commanding 2nd American Corps on October 2, 1918:*

"As the 2nd American Corps has now been withdrawn from the line, and my official association with you and your troops has been, for the time being, suspended, I desire to express to you the great pleasure that it has been to me and to the troops of the Australian Army Corps to have been so closely allied with you in the recent very important battle operations which have resulted in the breaking of the main Hindenburg line on the front of the Fourth British Army.

"Now that fuller details of the work done by the 27th and 30th American divisions have become available, the splendid gallantry and devotion of the troops in these operations have won the admiration of their Australian comrades. The tasks set were formidable, but the American troops overcame all obstacles and contributed in a very high degree to the ultimate capture of the whole tunnel system."

*From Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the 33rd Division,
To Brig.-Gen. Wingate, commanding the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade on October 28, 1918:*

"As the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade is being relieved from duty with the 33rd Division, I wish to take this occasion to express to you my appreciation for the invaluable service and assistance rendered by it.

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"Every request of ours you met in a uniform, earnest, and efficient manner, and your co-operation has contributed in a great manner to our success in the recent operations."

From Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, commanding 79th Division,

To Brig.-Gen. George A. Wingate, commanding 52nd Artillery Brigade on November 18, 1918:

"I desire to record my appreciation of the manner in which you and your brigade have functioned in support of the 79th Division. During the recent operation, north of Verdun, October 30th to November 11th, inclusive, your brigade was called upon many times for artillery support, and frequently the aid desired made it necessary for you to employ the full resources and capacity of your brigade. You, your officers and men have always responded to the call of the infantry with the utmost cheerfulness and enthusiasm, and our artillery support has been all that could be desired.

"I beg that you will extend to your officers and men the sincere thanks of myself and of the division as a whole for their hearty and whole-hearted co-operation."

Message from Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan to the men of the 27th Division on October 21, 1918:

"Since the 25th of September, a period of nearly a month, the division has been engaged almost continually in fighting and marching. Some of this fighting involved a leading rôle in one of the fiercest battles of the war—the breaking of the great Hindenburg defense line. We have suffered a loss of some of our best officers and men, but, unfortunately, such losses are incidental to battles of such magnitude. Only divisions highly trained and disciplined, possessing the greatest confidence and morale and at the very top notch of their strength could have accomplished what the division and our comrades of the 30th Division accomplished in that great battle. Only such divisions could have met the sacrifices demanded, and with morale unimpaired have renewed the advance in the manner characteristic of the operations of the past two weeks.

"This is not the occasion to describe the Hindenburg defenses or the details of the battle for breaking them. That will doubtless be done after the war. The same comment applies to the details of the operations since that engagement. Nevertheless, the Division Commander cannot withhold this expression of his admiration and respect for the valor and discipline, as well as the endurance and spirit, manifested by officers and men throughout this long period of fighting. These sentiments are stimulated by the events of the past week.

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"When reduced in numbers, the division attacked the enemy, took the town of St.-Souplet, forced the crossing of the La Selle River, and against strong opposition successfully assaulted the heights on the other side. Since that date the division has attacked daily, taking by force the town of Arbre Guernon and a number of strongly fortified farms, and forcing a withdrawal of the enemy to the Canal de la Sambre.

"In this latter advance the division captured more than 1,400 German officers and enlisted men, and a vast amount of military property, including field-guns; a great number of machine-guns, both light and heavy; anti-tank guns; trench mortars; dumps of ammunition, and railroad rolling stock. In all the fighting the character of the enemy's resistance and the extent of his losses are indicated by the large number of enemy dead on the field.

"The efforts of the past month constitute a record to be proud of, and their value is indicated in the commendatory letter from the commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Forces, which has been published for the information of the division. Officers and men have justified the estimate made of the division when, after its arrival in France, it was selected to hold the Mont Kemmel sector against the expected great effort of the enemy to drive through to the sea. They have justified the opinions of their fighting qualities formed when this crisis, with the evacuation of Mont Kemmel, had passed, and the division promptly attacked and took Vierstaat Ridge, being, with the 30th Division on our left, the first American troops to fight on Belgian territory."

From Lieut.-Col. H. Murray, V.C., D.S.O. bar, D.C.M., commander of the Fourth Australian Machine Gun Battalion,

To the commanding general of the 27th Division on September 30, 1918:

"In making a personal reconnaissance over the battle-fields east and northeast off Duncan Post on the morning of September 30th, it was evident from the onset the troops of the 27th Division had met with very heavy opposition and machine-gun fire, which was enfilading. There was a very large number of dead, all of which were lying with faces toward the front, obviously being killed as they were advancing. Not in any one case was there a man moving backward when killed. Owing to the nature of the country, the Germans were able to get enfilading machine-gun fire, which proved disastrous. Although the 27th Division may not have taken all objectives in all parts, it is very evident that by their gallant fighting on the left flank they enabled the 30th Division on their right to do what they

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had set out to do—viz., to break the Hindenburg line. Without the gallant fighting of the 27th Division, against great odds, it would have been impossible for the 30th Division to advance.

"I am convinced that the officers and men of the 27th Division have done all that was humanly possible for brave men to do, and their gallantry in this action must stand out through all time in American history."

DECORATED MEMBERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

American Distinguished Service Medal

Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. O'RYAN

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As commander of the 27th Division in its successful operations with the British in France in the autumn of 1918 he displayed qualities of skill and aggressiveness which mark him as a leader of ability. At St.-Quentin and Cambrai the name of his division linked with the British in adding new laurels to the Allied forces in France.

WINNERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AND THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

Sergeants ALAN LOUIS EGGERS and JOHN C. LATHAM, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918. Becoming separated from their platoons by a smoke barrage, Sergeant Latham, Sergeant Alan Louis Eggers, and Corporal Thomas E. O'Shea took cover in a shell-hole well within the enemy's lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank, which had become disabled thirty yards from them, the three soldiers left their shelter and started toward the tank under heavy fire from German machine-guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire-swept area Corporal O'Shea was mortally wounded, but his companions, undeterred, proceeded to the tank, rescued a wounded officer, and assisted two soldiers to cover in the sap of a nearby trench. Sergeant Latham and Sergeant Eggers then returned to the tank in the face of violent fire, dismounted a Hotchkiss gun and took it back to where the wounded men were, keeping off the enemy all day by effective use of the gun, and later bringing it, with the wounded men, back to our lines under cover of darkness.

Private FRANK GAFFNEY, Co. G, 108th Infantry

Private Gaffney, an automatic-rifleman, pushed forward alone with his gun, after all the other members of his squad had been killed, and discovered several Germans placing a heavy machine-gun in position. He killed the crew, captured

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the gun, bombed several dugouts, and, after killing four more of the enemy with his pistol, held the position until reinforcements came up, when eighty prisoners were captured.

Sergeant REIDER WAALER, Co. A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy near Ronssoy, France, September 27, 1918. Sergeant Waaler, in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, crawled forward to a burning British tank, in which some of the crew were imprisoned, and succeeded in rescuing two men. Although the tank was then burning fiercely, and contained ammunition which was likely to explode at any time, this soldier immediately returned to the tank and, entering it, made a search for the other occupants, remaining until he satisfied himself that there were no more living men in the tank.

The Congressional Medal of Honor

Corporal THOMAS E. O'SHEA, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry (deceased)

(Citation same as that of Sergeants Eggers and Latham, preceding)

British Distinguished Service Order

Major EMANUEL GOLDSTEIN, Med. Corps, 102nd Engineers

On September 29th, in the vicinity of Bempure and Guillemont Farm, near Ronssoy, France, Major Goldstein remained in the most exposed positions under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, to render first aid to several wounded men, displaying exceptional bravery and courage and setting a fine example of devotion to duty to all ranks.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM L. HALLAHAN, Division Signal Officer

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, France, Lieut.-Col. Hallahan displayed great gallantry, initiative, and determination when there was difficulty in establishing wire communication between the river and the forward elements of the division at Arbres Guernon, by personally going forward and organizing a detachment of signalmen and infantrymen, with which he laid a line along the St.-Souplet-Arbres Guernon road all the way to the latter place; all of which was done under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and which resulted in direct wire communication between the Brigade Headquarters and the extreme front at Arbres Guernon.

Lieut.-Col. J. LESLIE KINCAID, Judge Advocate

For conspicuous gallantry and leadership. During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, France, on September 25-28, 1918, Colonel Kincaid, Judge Advocate of the Division Staff, volunteered to take command

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of a battalion of the 106th Infantry because of the shortage of officers on duty with the regiment. He commanded the battalion through the engagement of September 27th with courage and forcefulness and without regard to his personal safety, thereby setting a splendid example to all ranks. While at Duncan Post, on September 27th, Colonel Kincaid, seeing a force of sixty to eighty of the enemy counterattacking on his left, and having no reserve available at that time, promptly organized his battalion headquarters runners, signalmen, and some stragglers, and attacked them and drove them back, Colonel Kincaid himself effectively firing a Lewis gun.

Distinguished Service Cross and British Distinguished Conduct Medal

Second-Lieutenant FRANK J. VIDA, 108th Infantry

After all his company officers had been killed or wounded, Sergeant Vida (since promoted) took command, despite the fact that he, too, had been wounded. He succeeded in capturing part of the Hindenburg line and holding it against several counterattacks, remaining with his company and refusing to go to the rear for medical treatment until it was relieved.

French Croix de Guerre

Master-Pointer JAMES GALLAGHER, Battery F, 105th Field Artillery

Seriously wounded in the face during the execution of a counter barrage in the afternoon of September 14, 1918, he continued to set the fire of his gun and refused to leave his position on the order of his battery commander, setting a fine example of self-abnegation.

Second-Lieutenant J. GILMORE, Infantry, U. S. R.

Attached to a company of marines, he has shown an extraordinary bravery in continuing in command of his section, although seriously wounded, and in continuing to direct the action until the moment when he was evacuated.

Wagoner MICHAEL J. RESSNER, Battery F, 105th Field Artillery

Newly arrived on the French front, he gave his commander a fine example of running through a violent enemy barrage during the night of September 13, 1918, and with utter disregard of his own personal safety, over the road between the post of command of his battery and the observatio post. Although wounded, he successfully accomplished his mission.

American Distinguished Service Cross and British Military Cross

Lieutenant ROBERT A. BYRNES, 107th Infantry

On September 29th, in the operations against the Hindenburg line near Vendhuile, France, Lieutenant Byrnes, although wounded himself, reorganized his company after the captain was killed and led it forward in the face of intense machine-

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gun fire until overcome from the loss of blood from his own injuries and until he was wounded a second time. His splendid courage and gallant conduct set a fine example to all ranks.

Lieutenant FRED C. DAVIS, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29th and 30th, Lieutenant Davis, Battalion Gas Officer, displayed great courage and bravery in organizing a detachment from men of various organizations and succeeded in holding a section of trench several hundred yards in advance of the Hindenburg line under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. After holding this position overnight he led his detachment still farther, mopping up about five hundred yards of trench under the most trying conditions. Later he was placed in command of a company after the officers were all killed, and he led it into effective combat, displaying a dash and determination that were the subject of comment by all who witnessed his actions.

Chaplain FRANCIS A. KELLY, 104th Machine Gun Battalion

For repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 26th and 30th, and east of the La Selle River, October 13th and 20th. During these periods Chaplain Kelly was constantly at the front with fearlessness and inspiring example, looking after the wounded and supervising the burial of the dead. Much of his work was rendered under continuous heavy shell and machine-gun fire. His gallantry and example have been the subject of comment by hundreds of officers and enlisted men.

Lieutenant DELANCY KING, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Lieutenant King was wounded early in the engagement, but continued to direct his men until wounded a second time. His exhibition of gallantry, as evidenced by his disregard for his own pain and suffering, and the heroic manner in which he exposed himself to shell and machine-gun fire, were a splendid example to all ranks.

Chaplain JOHN C. WARD, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29th, Chaplain Ward voluntarily, and at great risk to himself, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire to care for the wounded and to search for the dead. Twice he was ordered off the field of battle by officers, being told each time that it was sure death to remain. During the entire time his regiment was engaged he remained on the field under fire, displaying a fine example of bravery and courage, which was the inspiration of all.

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American Distinguished Service Cross and British Military Medal

Sergeant JOHN F. BILITZKI, Co. A, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Bilitzki, although twice wounded, refused to leave the field, but remained with his platoon, exhibiting magnificent courage and bravery until he was wounded a third time. His devotion to duty set a splendid example to the men of his company.

Private ARCHIBALD B. CASE, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, September 29th. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Private Case repeatedly left shelter and went forward into the open under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines many wounded soldiers.

Sergeant CHESTER CELLAR, Co. A, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, September 29th. After the other members of his automatic-rifle squad had been killed or wounded in an assault against an enemy machine-gun nest, Corporal Cellar operated his gun alone, holding the fire of the machine-gun until reinforcements arrived and put it out of action. His great courage and gallantry set an inspiring example to all his comrades.

Private DE WITT W. CRANDALL, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918. During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Crandall, although he had been twice wounded, courageously treated the wounded, inspiring the combat troops by his example, until wounded a third time.

Private HAROLD H. FORSTER, Co. C, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, September 29th. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, when the advance of his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest, Private Forster crawled forward to a small shell-hole, killed one of the German machine-gunners with a Lewis gun and put their gun out of action, thereby permitting the advance to continue. In accomplishing this heroic act he was seriously wounded.

Corporal CHARLES R. HENDERSON, Co. L, 107th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Dickebush, Belgium, August 22d. When his post was attacked by a greatly superior number of the enemy he heroically defended it in spite of the loss of six of his squad, and succeeded in driving off the enemy.

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Private **LESTER HERRICK**, Co. C, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Herrick exhibited great courage and bravery by advancing alone against two enemy machine-gun positions, putting both of them out of action. In accomplishing this he was seriously wounded.

Private (First Class) **WILBERT HYATT**, Co. I, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Private Hyatt exhibited splendid courage and gallantry in mopping up machine-gun nests and trenches. With two comrades he charged about thirty of the enemy, killing several and capturing five. While accomplishing this gallant act he was wounded in the face by a hand-grenade, but succeeded in bringing the prisoners back to his company. His courage and bravery were a splendid example to the men of his company.

Sergeant **WILLIAM H. KRAUSE**, Co. C, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, September 29th. Sergeant Krause displayed great gallantry during the operations against the Hindenburg line. A smoke barrage was put down by the enemy between his company and the company on the left. The company commander having been wounded, Sergeant Krause sent a soldier to establish liaison with the company on the left. When this soldier was severely wounded and unable to accomplish his mission, Sergeant Krause went himself and succeeded in reaching the company. While returning to his own company Sergeant Krause met a party of Germans attempting to break through the gap between the two companies. In a personal encounter he killed a German officer and forced the rest of the party to withdraw.

Sergeant **HARRY W. MILLER**, Machine Gun Co., 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, September 29th. During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Miller concealed the fact that he was wounded from his officers and continued to advance with his company during the entire day. He displayed exceptional bravery and gallantry, setting a fine example to all.

Sergeant **JOHN J. NEALIS**, Co. C, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Nealis, in charge of telephone communication between battalion headquarters and forward positions, accompanied the advancing infantry forward, established his advance post, where one of his assistants was killed by shell fire and he himself wounded, and under constant bombardment kept the telephone lines in operation, remaining at his post for nine hours until wounded a second time. When completely exhausted he turned over his apparatus to the men sent to relieve him. His extreme gallantry, courage, and bravery afforded a magnificent example to the combat troops who witnessed it.

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Private HAROLD L. SHIPMAN, Co. B, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, September 29th. During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Shipman, a Lewis-gunner, exhibited great courage and dash when a party of about forty German prisoners, seeing their guards killed by German snipers while going to the rear, seized rifles and opened fire on the Americans. Private Shipman rushed forward with his Lewis gun and put the entire group out of action. During the engagement he also silenced three enemy machine-gun positions.

Sergeant MARTIN M. SMITH, Co. G, 108th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, September 29, 1918. Sergeant Smith exhibited exceptional gallantry and ability in leadership when, after being severely shell-shocked, he continued to direct the steady advance of his platoon under intense machine-gun and shell fire, with utter disregard for his personal safety. He continued with his platoon until the morning of September 30th, when he collapsed as the result of shell shock and was evacuated to the rear.

British Distinguished Conduct Medal

Sergeant FRANCIS J. FARRELLY, Co. B, 106th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, France, on September 27th, Sergeant Farrelly with a few men captured a trench from which the enemy was holding up our advance. He voluntarily left the shelter of a shell-hole, went out into the open under a heavy shell and machine-gun fire, rescued a Lewis gun from its wounded gunner, placed it in action, and cleared the trench of the enemy, thereby enabling our men to advance.

Private (First Class) HARRY FISHER, Co. F, 105th Infantry

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Private Fisher, single-handed, rushed and captured an enemy machine-gun post near the town of Arbres Guernon, which had been holding up the advance of his command. He later volunteered for several patrols and was instrumental in locating machine-gun nests.

Sergt.-Maj. THEODORE A. KUNST, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, near Vendhuille, France, September 29th, Sergt.-Maj. Kunst, after his battalion commander and adjutant had been wounded, with courage and bravery, and without regard to his personal safety, voluntarily organized a detachment of men and led them into effective combat, capturing a machine-gun post.

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Sergeant JAMES P. LAYDEN, Co. K, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Sergeant Layden exhibited courage and gallantry in mopping up machine-gun nests and trenches. With two comrades he charged thirty of the enemy, killing several and capturing five. His gallantry and courage were a splendid example to the men of his company.

Corporal DONALD L. MESS, Co. L, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th-30th, Corporal Mess displayed great gallantry and bravery in organizing and assuming command of his company and leading it into effective combat after all the officers and most of the non-commissioned officers were either killed or wounded. On the same occasion he voluntarily carried an important message to battalion headquarters under a heavy machine-gun and shell fire.

Private (First Class) JACOB SEMBERG, Sanitary Detachment, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 27th and 29th, although wounded himself, Private Semberg left shelter voluntarily and went out under heavy machine-gun fire and brought twenty wounded men to the aid station. In spite of his wound he continued to work at the aid station during the entire day. Again, during the crossing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Soup'let, on October 16th-21st, he exhibited extraordinary bravery and coolness in dressing the wounded under heavy shell fire. At Lonquière Farm especially his courage and devotion to duty were a most inspiring example to all.

Sergeant WILLIAM FRANKLIN SMITH, Co. F, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 28, 1918, Sergeant Smith displayed wonderful courage and gallantry, and set a splendid example to others by going forward to search for wounded of another regiment. On September 29th Sergeant Smith was wounded five times, but refused to go to the rear for medical attention, but remained with his platoon until utterly exhausted. By his heroic actions he not only displayed the finest courage and bravery, but gave a splendid example of leadership which was an inspiration to all.

British Military Cross

Captain STANLEY BULKLEY, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Captain Bulkley exhibited great gallantry and bravery by continuing to advance with his troops after being painfully wounded; he declined to return to the rear for medical attention, but continued to direct his battalion until completely exhausted.

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Lieutenant HAROLD G. DE LOISELLE, 106th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Lieutenant de Loisel, Intelligence Officer, on two occasions volunteered to make a personal reconnaissance under heavy shell fire and machine-gun fire. Despite the fact that Lieutenant Jackson, who accompanied him, was killed during the first reconnaissance, he again volunteered to go forward with another patrol. He exhibited great bravery and gallantry, setting a fine example to all ranks.

Captain GEORGE S. GALLAWAY, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Captain Gallaway had charge of the telephone exchange at Escaufort, which was subject to intense shell fire and almost totally destroyed. A number of his men were wounded and some of them gassed. In spite of this fact, and having been gassed himself to an extent that required his evacuation to a hospital, where he was under treatment for thirty days, Captain Gallaway worked continuously under fire and completed telephone and buzzer line forward to St.-Souplet. He refused to leave his post and remained on duty until he was removed to a hospital. In other engagements this officer's gallantry and bravery have been the subject of much comment by all who witnessed them.

Captain A. V. McDERMOTT, 106th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Captain McDermott, a regimental staff officer, volunteered to take command of a provisional company, and during the engagement he displayed great courage and gallantry until severely wounded.

Captain JAMES G. MOTLEY, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Captain Motley called for volunteers, and at midnight, under a heavy shell and machine-gun fire, succeeded in laying a wire from St.-Souplet forward to the line occupied by the 108th Infantry. During his entire service this officer has exhibited great courage and bravery, which have been the subject of comment by all who witnessed his acts.

Lieutenant WALTER W. SLAYTON, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Lieutenant Slayton exhibited great dash and gallantry in personally conducting patrols against several machine-gun nests of the enemy and succeeded in putting them out of action with bombs. During the entire engagement this officer's courage and bravery set a fine example to his comrades.

Lieutenant HARRISON J. UHL, 108th Infantry

For conspicuous gallantry and leadership during the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918. Lieutenant Uhl was one of the officers who reached the main Hindenburg line in the first advance.

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He displayed great gallantry and bravery in assisting with the consolidation of the position and in repulsing a heavy counterattack. His disregard for personal danger and his fearlessness set a magnificent example to all ranks.

British Military Medal

Private W. A. ADAMS, Jr., Headquarters Troop

During the operations east of Ronssoy, September 29th-30th and October 1st, while serving as a mounted messenger, Private Adams carried messages between divisional and brigade headquarters under a heavy shell fire and through a valley which had been heavily gassed. After having been slightly wounded and gassed he continued courageously to carry messages both mounted and on foot. He also assisted in rounding up stragglers and took them to their proper commands under shell and machine-gun fire.

Sergeant CHARLES A. AMIES, Co. H, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Sergeant Amies advanced at the head of a few men against an enemy machine-gun post which was holding up the advance of his command. He successfully bombed the post and captured four prisoners, thereby exhibiting great gallantry and bravery.

Private ROY T. BASTIAN, Co. A, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Private Bastian was wounded early in the action, but continued to advance with his company and declined to go to the rear for medical treatment, thereby exhibiting great bravery and gallantry and setting a splendid example to all ranks.

Private WALTER J. BOALS, Co. B, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Boals advanced at the head of a few men against a strongly held machine-gun post. He crawled forward and by attacking it on the flank succeeded in putting it out of action, thereby exhibiting great bravery and courage.

Private GUY D. BROWN, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Private Brown, though wounded in the forearm, refused to stop and have his wound dressed or go to the rear for that purpose, but remained with his mopping-up squad and continued to assist in mopping up the enemy's trenches. While so engaged, at the risk of his own life, he killed an enemy who was in the act of bombing a hospital-corps man. Thereafter Private Brown insisted on remaining with his squad until ordered to the rear for medical attention.

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Private WILLIAM P. BUCHANAN, Co. A, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Buchanan was wounded in the shoulder early in the engagement and was unable to use his rifle. He gave proof of great devotion and bravery by remaining on the field of battle and acting as a stretcher-bearer until ordered to a dressing station by an officer.

Private GEORGE CLARKE, Sanitary Detachment, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Clarke, a member of the Medical Department, who had already displayed great bravery and gallantry in the treatment of and evacuation of the wounded, advanced with the forward unit of his command to a most exposed position. While here he saw a British tank emerge from the smoke screen, heading straight for a small hole in which a group of fourteen wounded men were seeking shelter. Under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, Private Clarke endeavored to attract the attention of the crew of the tank, but was unable to do so, and, exhibiting an absolute disregard for his own personal safety, he gave timely warning to the group of wounded men and assisted the walking wounded in dragging the more seriously wounded men to a place of safety. His gallantry and fearlessness on this occasion undoubtedly saved the lives of many of these men.

Sergeant RUSSELL J. CONN, Co. A, 107th Infantry

On September 29, 1918, during the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, Sergeant Conn displayed great gallantry and bravery under heavy machine-gun and shell fire. He advanced at the head of a few men against a group of enemy machine-guns which were inflicting severe enfilading fire on his command. After bombing the post and putting it out of action, although all of his comrades were either killed or wounded, he advanced alone and reached the machine-gun post.

Private PETER A. FERINGA, Sanitary Detachment, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 28th, Private Feringa was wounded by a high-explosive shell which burst in the midst of the platoon to which he was assigned. Six of his comrades were killed and sixteen others wounded. Upon regaining consciousness he disregarded personal danger, and in spite of the fact that he was painfully wounded and suffering severely, he remained and dressed the wounds of his injured comrades and assisted in their evacuation, after which he reported for treatment himself and was evacuated to a hospital in the rear.

Sergeant MARTIN C. FRANK, Co. E, 102nd Engineers

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Sergeant Frank exhibited great bravery and courage in making a personal reconnaissance of the road from St.-Souplet to Arbres Guernon, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and secured information of great value to the engineers in open-

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ing a road between these two points, which was later used in the advance of the field artillery and the evacuation of the wounded.

Private JAMES G. FRENCH, Co. K, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line near Vendhuille, Private French, after having been twice wounded, refused to leave his command and continued to advance with his company against the enemy, saying, "I haven't got a shot at 'em yet," thereby exhibiting great courage and bravery.

Private (First Class) HENRY M. HARVEY, Co. E, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Harvey exhibited great dash and gallantry by advancing alone with a salvaged machine-gun against a German machine-gun post, which he skilfully put out of action, thereby setting a fine example to all his comrades.

Sergeant ELLSWORTH HUGHES, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Sergeant Hughes, who was seriously wounded, continued to direct his men until overcome from loss of blood as a result of his wounds, thereby displaying a great devotion to duty and setting a splendid example to his comrades.

Sergeant J. T. JONES, Co. G, 106th Infantry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the crossing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Sergeant Jones, although wounded himself, immediately took command of the platoon after the officer commanding it had been wounded, and gallantly and courageously continued to lead it into action. He also effectively ordered an adjoining platoon in the action until compelled to fall out because of his wound. While making his way back, wounded, Sergeant Jones organized several men who had lost their way and led them to a place where a line of defense was formed. His bravery and devotion to duty set a splendid example to all of his comrades.

Private DONALD MacKAY, 102nd Sanitary Train

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, October 17th, Private MacKay exhibited great gallantry and courage in voluntarily going forward through a heavy shell fire to bring back a wounded comrade who was lying about two hundred yards in front of our line. His heroic act was a splendid example to all the men of his command.

Corporal ROBERT McCAY, Jr., Headquarters Troop

During the operations east of Ronssoy, September 29th-30th and October 1st, while serving as a mounted messenger, Corporal McCay carried messages between divisional and brigade headquarters under a heavy shell fire and through a

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valley which had been heavily gassed. After having been slightly gassed he continued courageously to carry messages, both mounted and on foot. He also assisted in rounding up stragglers and took them to their proper commands under shell and machine-gun fire.

Private JAMES S. MAHER, Headquarters Troop

During the operations against the Hindenburg line in and about Ronssoy, from September 29th to October 1st, Private Maher was continuously on duty as a motor-cycle despatch-rider, carrying messages through heavy artillery fire with absolute fearlessness. Wounded on a previous occasion, his devotion to duty and willingness to serve cheerfully under any conditions have been commented upon. Later, during the operations in the vicinity of St.-Souplet, he was severely wounded.

Private (First Class) HAROLD PATRICK MALLEY, Sanitary Department, 107th Infantry

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Private Malley, a stretcher-bearer, after having been wounded, continued his work by assisting the wounded and supervising their evacuation, refusing to leave the field of battle. His devotion to duty and courage were splendid examples to the combatant troops.

Private ASHER MANHEIM, 102nd Sanitary Train

During the forcing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond on October 17th, Private Manheim exhibited great courage and gallantry in voluntarily going forward through a heavy shell fire to bring in a wounded comrade who was lying about two hundred yards in front of our line. His heroic act was a splendid example to all the men of his command.

Corporal JACK MARQUEE, Headquarters Troop

During the operations east of Ronssoy, September 29th-30th and October 1st, while serving as a mounted messenger, Corporal Marquee carried messages between divisional and brigade headquarters under a heavy shell and machine-gun fire and through a valley which had been heavily gassed. He also assisted in rounding up stragglers and returning them to their proper commands under heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Corporal MICHAEL MORRIS, Co. A, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, when their company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, Corporal Morris, with two comrades, attacked an enemy machine-gun position, and after being reinforced, with fearlessness and disregard for personal safety and under intense machine-gun fire, they advanced and rushed the post, bayoneted some of the crew, and captured the remainder.

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Private ED. A. OLSEN, Co. I, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Private Olsen was wounded early in the action, but continued to advance with his company and declined to go to the rear for medical treatment, thereby exhibiting great bravery and gallantry and setting a splendid example to all ranks.

Sergeant MELVIN J. PEEL, Co. M, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, Sergeant Peel exhibited conspicuous bravery and splendid qualities of leadership in organizing his men and leading them to effective combat against the enemy, advancing with the attack of the Australians and remaining in the fight with them until ordered back by his commanding officer.

Private LAWRENCE J. PREMO, Co. K, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line near Vendhuille, on September 29, 1918, Private Premo, after he had been painfully wounded in the right arm by a machine-gun bullet, gave proof of great devotion and bravery by insisting upon remaining with the officer whose orderly he was for several hours, in a shell-swept area during the assault of the line.

Private SMITH D. SANDERS, Co. F, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Sanders exhibited great gallantry and bravery in continuing to advance with his company after he had been twice wounded. He only left off fighting when completely exhausted. His unusual pluck and bravery were a fine example to his comrades.

Sergeant J. BARTLETT SANFORD, Jr., Co. K, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line near Vendhuille, on September 29, 1918, First-Sergeant Sanford gave proof of great devotion and bravery when he gallantly insisted upon remaining with his command despite the fact that he had been seriously wounded in the leg. During the advance he later received another wound from shell fire, thereby demonstrating his courage and devotion to duty and setting a splendid example to his comrades.

Corporal HERBERT F. SCHMIT, Machine Gun Co., 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Corporal Schmit showed exceptional bravery and courage after having been rendered unconscious by a bursting shell. When he regained consciousness he assumed command of his platoon and led it into effective combat after the officer commanding it had been killed.

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Private ARTHUR SCHNEIDER, Co. G, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29 and 30, 1918, Private Schneider exhibited exceptional bravery and performed meritorious service in the capture of two German prisoners. His knowledge of the German language enabled him to ascertain from these prisoners the exact location of three German machine-gun positions which were holding up our advance. His examination of the prisoners under fire resulted in our immediately securing this valuable information, which enabled his command to flank the machine-gun nests and continue the advance.

Corporal GEORGE P. SCHNELL, Co. K, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Corporal Schnell, although he had been slightly gassed the previous night, attempted to locate his company, and in working his way forward over a shell-swept area received two shell wounds. After these wounds had been dressed he again insisted upon returning to his company, and he remained there until his company was relieved, thereby exhibiting great courage and devotion to duty and setting a splendid example to all his comrades.

Private (First Class) ELLIS S. SMITH, Co. A, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, September 29th, Private Smith was wounded early in the action, but continued to advance with his company and declined to go to the rear for medical treatment, thereby exhibiting great bravery and gallantry and setting a splendid example to all ranks.

Private WILLIAM M. THOMAS, Co. D, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Thomas advanced alone with a Lewis gun to silence an enemy sniper who was causing many casualties in his company. He also displayed great courage and bravery in bombing the crew of an enemy machine-gun and turning the same on the retreating Germans.

Private (First Class) JOSEPH TITONE, Co. F, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 28, 1918, Private Titone was wounded by a bursting shell. After having his wound bandaged he insisted on rejoining his company. Next day, in the same engagement, he repeatedly displayed magnificent courage and gallantry. On several occasions, with a sergeant of his company, he attacked large parties of the enemy. Despite the fact that he was suffering severe pain from his wound, he refused to leave his command, and even after his regiment was relieved he attached himself to an organization of our allies and fought until he was absolutely exhausted.

Private MICHAEL VALENTE, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Valente displayed great courage and gallantry in single-handedly advancing on a nest of enemy machine-guns and capturing eight of the enemy.

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Private SAMUEL WEISSMAN, Sanitary Detachment, 106th Infantry

During the crossing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, east of St.-Souplet, October 17th, Private Weissman in the orchard northeast of Arbre Guernon de Guise road, where the shell fire was extremely heavy, showed great courage and gallantry in the work of dressing and evacuating the wounded. His constant medical assistance and his bravery and devotion to duty were a splendid example to the men of his company.

Private (First Class) RALPH E. WETMORE, Co. D, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, Private Wetmore, though badly wounded in the arm and suffering great pain, continued to advance, using his Lewis gun to good advantage. Later, at a time when the company was under a murderous machine-gun fire which made it almost impossible to move, Private Wetmore volunteered to carry messages from his commanding officer to the battalion headquarters. His disregard of his own sufferings and the splendid courage and bravery displayed were an inspiring example to all his comrades.

Private ISIDORE WOLFE, Co. F, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line east of Ronssoy, on September 28, 1918, Private Wolfe was injured early in the engagement by a bursting shell, but refused medical attendance and fought on with his organization until caused to stop through exhaustion.

American Distinguished Service Cross

Captain HENRY ADSIT, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

While leading a platoon of heavy machine-guns through a smoke screen and under terrific fire, Captain Adsit suddenly became pocketed in the midst of enemy machine-gun strongholds. He personally went forward and with the aid of bombs and the effective use of his pistol made possible the holding of the position until a defense was organized.

Sergeant CHARLES H. ANDREAN (deceased), Co. A, 107th Infantry

Sergeant Andrean, while commanding part of his company, was wounded in the head, but continued to direct his men, reorganizing a detachment of soldiers and establishing a line of defense in a trench. Later, while going to the assistance of some members of his command, who had pushed far to the front, he was again hit in the shoulder and severely wounded. His heroic and voluntary disregard of self in order to save his comrades set a splendid example to all ranks. He has since died of the wounds received in this action.

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Sergeant THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Co. H, 106th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Armstrong alone attacked and drove back an enemy patrol. Later, when his captain was wounded, Sergeant Armstrong remained with him and killed two Germans who attacked them.

First Lieutenant MARVIN L. ATKINS, 105th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near St.-Souplet, France, October 18, 1918.

Corporal HARRY F. BEINLICH, Co. L, 108th Infantry

Accompanied by an officer and three other soldiers, Corporal Beinlich made a reconnaissance of the River La Selle, the journey being under constant and heavy machine-gun fire. To secure the desired information, it was necessary to wade the stream for the entire distance.

Corporal RICHARD E. BENTLEY, Co. L, 108th Infantry

Accompanied by an officer and three other soldiers, Corporal Bentley made a reconnaissance of the River La Selle, the journey being under constant and heavy machine-gun fire. To secure the desired information it was necessary to wade the stream for the entire distance.

Corporal JOHN E. BINGHAM, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Corporal Bingham left shelter and went forward, crawling on his hands and knees, under a heavy machine-gun fire, to the aid of a wounded officer and a wounded soldier. With the assistance of another soldier he succeeded in dragging and carrying them back to the shelter of a trench.

Private JAMES BOUGIE, Sanitary Detachment, 106th Infantry

During operations against the Hindenburg line Private Bougie went forward under heavy shell fire and machine-gun fire and brought in wounded comrades, continuing his work even after he himself had been wounded.

Sergeant SAMUEL V. BOYKINS, Co. B, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Boykins, with an officer and two other sergeants, occupied an outpost in advance of the line which was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. Sergeant Boykins assisted in repulsing this attack and in killing ten Germans, capturing five, and driving off the others. The bravery and determination displayed by this group were an inspiration to all who witnessed them.

Mechanic HERBERT M. BRINK, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery

When a continuous bombardment had set fire to the camouflage covering of a large ammunition dump of 75-millimeter shells and exploded nine of the shells, Corporal Brink, utterly disregarding his personal safety, left a sheltered position and

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ran to the dump, and, with the aid of three other men, extinguished the fire, not only saving the ammunition, but also preventing the exact location of the dump by the enemy.

Sergeant **FREDERICK H. BROWN, Jr.** (deceased), Co. I, 107th Infantry

On two occasions Sergeant Brown averted heavy casualties in his platoon by going forward and, single-handed, destroying machine-gun nests with hand-grenades. At the time of his death Sergeant Brown had brought his platoon to the farthest point of the advance.

Lieutenant **SAMUEL A. BROWN, Jr.**, 108th Infantry

Advancing with his platoon through heavy fog and dense smoke, and in the face of terrific fire, which inflicted heavy casualties on his forces, Lieutenant Brown reached the wire in front of the main Hindenburg line and, after reconnoitering for gaps, assaulted the position and effected a foothold. Having been reinforced by another platoon, he organized a small force and by bombing and trench fighting captured over a hundred prisoners. Repeated attacks throughout the day were repulsed by his small force. He also succeeded in taking four field-pieces, a large number of machine-guns, anti-tank rifles, and other military property, at the same time keeping in subjection the prisoners he had taken.

Chaplain **DAVID T. BURGH**, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Chaplain Burgh displayed remarkable devotion to duty and courage in caring for the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The splendid example set by this officer was an inspiration to the combat troops.

Private (First Class) **RUSSEL P. BYINGTON** (deceased), 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Byington was wounded early in the action, but continued to advance with his company and declined to go to the rear for medical treatment. Later in the engagement he was killed by a machine-gun bullet. His gallantry and bravery and absolute disregard for his personal safety were a splendid example to all ranks.

Private **GEORGE I. CARGIN**, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Cargin, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded comrades.

Corporal **GEORGE D. CASWELL**, Co. M, 105th Infantry

Corporal Caswell braved the perils of exacting machine-gun fire when he ventured out to rescue a wounded comrade. He completed his mission and returned for another comrade who was lying wounded still farther forward. He also success-

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fully brought this man to safety. That evening he led a detail through the murderous fire to replenish the supply of hand-grenades. While returning to the lines he was seriously wounded when the box which he was carrying exploded.

Corporal JAMES A. CAVANAUGH, Co. D, 102nd Engineers

After several runners, sent back through a heavy barrage for reinforcements and ammunition, had failed to return, Corporal Cavanaugh, who was on duty with the infantry, volunteered for this mission and successfully accomplished it.

Corporal JAMES PAUL CLARK (deceased), Co. F, 108th Infantry

Corporal Clark displayed unusual courage and leadership in taking command of his company after all the officers had been killed, and leading it into effective combat.

Corporal HARRY L. CLOSE, Co. D, 106th Infantry

During operations against the Hindenburg line Corporal Close, single-handed, attacked a group of thirteen of the enemy. By hard fighting he succeeded in killing three and taking the remainder as prisoners, marching them to the rear under heavy fire of machine-guns and shells. When returning to his command he was wounded.

Lieutenant JAMES CROSS, 108th Infantry

Accompanied by four soldiers, Lieutenant Cross made a reconnaissance of the River La Selle, the journey being under constant heavy machine-gun fire. To secure the desired information it was necessary to wade the stream for the entire distance. On the following evening Lieutenant Cross tapped the line from which his regiment would launch their attack, and in the battle that followed he was severely wounded.

Corporal MERRITT D. CUTLER, Co. I, 107th Infantry

Although suffering from wounds, Corporal Cutler went forth under treacherous enemy fire and dragged two wounded comrades to safety. Later the same day he organized a stretcher party and brought in three wounded comrades, under machine-gun fire which was so severe that it had stopped the advance of neighboring troops.

Major PAUL DALY, Infantry, U. S. A.

For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 19-22, 1918.

Sergeant WILLIAM DAUSCH (deceased), Co. I, 107th Infantry

During operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Dausch rendered valuable assistance and demonstrated rare courage in attacking and destroying two enemy machine-gun nests by the accurate fire of his rifle. Even after being mortally wounded in the head, he continued in the combat until he collapsed.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Corporal THOMAS G. DEAN, Jr., Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Corporal Dean, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

Sergeant FRANK E. DEE, Co. I, 107th Infantry

When the advance of his platoon had been held up by direct machine-gun fire Sergeant Dee, severely wounded during the advance, went out in plain view of the enemy, pulled the pin of a grenade with his teeth, and, throwing the bomb with his left arm, put the gun and its crew out of action.

Lieutenant ERWIN A. DENNIS, 108th Infantry

Lieutenant Dennis led a small patrol against an enemy machine-gun nest, which he successfully captured. He discovered a large enemy nest, and for three hours held a position against it until reinforced by a Vickers machine-gun. This aid forced the enemy to surrender, the capture consisting of 8 officers, 145 men, 3 large Maxim guns, 7 light machine-guns, and 3 anti-tank guns.

Corporal HOWARD D. DE RUM (deceased), Co. C, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

Corporal De Rum accompanied the first attacking wave, stringing telephone lines under terrific enemy fire, even after being advised by the signal officer to seek shelter, courageously maintaining communication until he was killed.

Corporal JOSEPH U. DOUGLAS, Co. K, 107th Infantry

Corporal Douglas, with three other soldiers, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in carrying back to our lines four seriously wounded men.

Sergeant EDWARD A. DUNCAN, Co. A, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Sergeant Duncan displayed great gallantry and courage by going forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and bandaging the wounded and bringing them back to our lines. Throughout the engagement he exhibited a fearless disregard of the enemy's fire, and performed valuable service by organizing new squads when his company was suffering heavy casualties as a result of shell and machine-gun fire.

Corporal GEORGE A. DUPREE, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery

When a continuous bombardment had set fire to the camouflage covering of a large ammunition dump of 75-millimeter shells and exploded nine of the shells, Corporal Dupree, utterly disregarding his personal safety, left a sheltered position and ran to the dump, and, with the aid of three other men, extinguished the fire, not only saving the ammunition, but also preventing the exact location of the dump by the enemy.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Lieutenant STEPHEN B. ELKINS, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Lieutenant Elkins, with three sergeants, occupied an outpost position in advance of the line which was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. Lieutenant Elkins so directed his small detachment that he succeeded in repulsing the attack, killing ten Germans, capturing five, and putting the rest to flight. The bravery and determination displayed by this group were an inspiration to all who witnessed them.

Mechanic JOHN J. FINN, Co. G, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Mechanic Finn left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and rescued five wounded soldiers. While in the performance of this gallant act Mechanic Finn and another soldier attacked an enemy dugout, killing two of the enemy and taking one prisoner. This courageous act set a splendid example to all.

Lieutenant PAUL A. FLORIAN, Jr., 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Lieutenant Florian exhibited splendid courage and gallantry. After having been twice wounded he continued under heavy shell and machine-gun fire to install telephone wires to an advance headquarters.

Private LUKE GAFFEY, Co. F, 108th Infantry

Private Gaffey displayed rare courage in leaving shelter and going into an open field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and rescuing wounded soldiers of another regiment. The Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded Private Gaffey for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918: When all the other members of his squad had been killed or wounded, this soldier picked up an automatic rifle and advanced alone against an enemy position.

Private CHARLES GAGNIER, Co. C, 105th Infantry

Private Gagnier exhibited exceptional bravery in voluntarily leaving shelter, going forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and bringing back to our lines several wounded comrades.

Sergeant PHILIP GAREY, Co. I, 107th Infantry

Organizing a platoon of survivors of a battalion, Sergeant Garey led them in attack against the enemy. Under terrific shell and machine-gun fire he advanced against an enemy machine-gun nest, and by the effective use of hand-grenades killed or wounded the crew and destroyed the gun.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Sergeant **HUGH L. GLENDENNING**, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Sergeant Glendenning, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

Sergeant **JAMES W. GOUBERT**, Co. K, 105th Infantry

Sergeant James W. Goubert exhibited great daring in advancing single-handed against two enemy machine-guns, which he put out of action.

Mechanic **WILLIAM GOULD**, Co. K, 105th Infantry

Mechanic Gould, single-handed, attacked a heavy machine-gun which was covering the retreat of the Germans and drove off the crew.

Lieutenant **KENNETH GOW** (deceased), Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

While supply officer for his company Lieutenant Gow personally took rations forward with a pack-mule through continuous shell and machine-gun fire. When all officers of his company were either killed or wounded he assumed command and led it forward, through heavy shell and machine-gun fire, until he was killed.

Sergeant **HAROLD GREENE**, Co. H, 107th Infantry

When his commanding officer was severely wounded and evacuated, First-Sergeant Greene took command of the company and led it into effective combat. He continued to lead the company forward through a terrific fire of artillery and machine-guns for more than a mile after being severely wounded, and refused to be evacuated until he had received a second wound, which made it impossible for him to continue farther.

Private **GEORGE K. HAGEMEYER**, Co. M., 107th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

Lieutenant **PERCY M. HALL** (deceased), 107th Infantry

Disregarding his extremely weak condition, Lieutenant Hall insisted on going into attack with his company. Recent illness made it nearly impossible for him to stand, still he went to all parts of the line during an enemy counterbarrage and murderous machine-gun fire, maintaining his platoon formations. By giving his overcoat to a wounded man he so exposed himself that he died shortly afterward from the effects.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Lieutenant RAMON L. HALL, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Lieutenant Hall left shelter, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bringing back to our lines a wounded soldier. His splendid courage and gallant conduct furnished a fine example to his command.

First Sergeant JAMES A. HAMILTON (deceased), Co. M, 105th Infantry

Sergeant Hamilton rallied his company after it had become disorganized under a machine-gun barrage and all the officers were killed or wounded. He led his men forward in an effective attack and was shortly afterward killed while moving along his line.

Private HENRY J. HARLIN, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

After an advance of more than two thousand yards with the infantry, Private Harlin crawled through a barbed-wire entanglement and remained the entire night under machine-gun fire within a few yards of enemy positions in order to protect his comrades from a surprise attack.

Sergeant CARL A. HELM, Co. L., 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Helm displayed great gallantry and leadership in reorganizing and assuming command of his company and leading it into effective combat, after all the officers had been killed or wounded.

Lieutenant ALFRED J. HOOK (deceased), 106th Infantry

Lieutenant Hook exhibited great courage and gallantry in taping off the line of departure for his company under a heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Later in the attack this daring officer was killed at the head of his company.

Private SYLVESTER J. HOWLAND, Co. B, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Howland left shelter, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in rescuing a wounded soldier, thereby displaying great bravery and gallantry. In performing this act he was wounded.

Sergeant HENRY C. HULL, Co. H, 107th Infantry

After being severely wounded in the head Sergeant Hull reorganized a badly scattered line in the midst of heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and led it into effective combat against the enemy. He continued to lead his men forward until loss of blood compelled him to place another in command.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Sergeant LEO H. INGRAM, Co. G, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Ingram left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and rescued five wounded soldiers. In performing this gallant act Sergeant Ingram and another soldier attacked an enemy dugout, killing two of the enemy and taking one prisoner.

Captain RUTHERFORD IRELAND, 106th Infantry

Captain Ireland continued to lead his battalion in attack, although suffering great pain from a wound caused by a shell fragment. After being ordered to the dressing-station, without waiting to have the shrapnel removed, he returned to his battalion and remained on duty for two days.

Lieutenant FRANKLIN J. JACKSON (deceased), 106th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Lieutenant Jackson, trench-mortar officer of his regiment, twice volunteered to go forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire on a personal reconnaissance. While gallantly and courageously engaged in the second reconnaissance he was killed.

Private (First Class) FRANK H. KENNY, Jr., Co. H, 107th Infantry

When his commanding officer fell wounded Private Kenny made his way through intense machine-gun fire to his first sergeant and notified him that he should assume command of the company. He then continued with the company until the advance was checked and the first sergeant severely wounded, when he made his way in search of the next in command. Failing to find him, he organized a squad of slightly wounded men and, with an automatic rifle and ammunition which he salvaged, mopped up a section of the enemy trench and then rejoined his company in its continued advance.

Sergeant THOMAS KENNY, Co. H, 105th Infantry

While patrolling alone in advance of the line Sergeant Kenny discovered a German officer directing a detachment in establishing machine-gun posts. He immediately opened fire, killing one and forcing the others to surrender. Later, reinforced by the remainder of his squad, Sergeant Kenny captured thirty-four of the enemy, including seven officers.

Sergeant HENRY S. KIRK, Co. B, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Sergeant Kirk with an officer and two other sergeants, occupied an outpost position in advance of the line which was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. Sergeant Kirk assisted in repulsing the attack and in killing ten Germans, capturing five, and driving off the others. The bravery and determination displayed by this group were an inspiration to all who witnessed them.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Private (First Class) WALTER KLINGE, Co. A, 105th Infantry

When sent out as a scout with a small patrol consisting of an officer and two men, Private Klinge courageously went ahead alone, killed two enemy scouts whom he encountered, and drove the gunners away from two machine-guns. When the patrol came up the capture of the guns was completed with their assistance.

Private WASYL KOLONOCZYK, Co. G, 107th Infantry

Private Kolonoczyk, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, left the shelter of his trench and, going forward under a thick smoke screen, single-handed captured between thirty and forty German prisoners. His conspicuous gallantry and bravery upon this occasion showed a heroic disregard for his own safety, which was a splendid example for all.

Corporal HENRY G. KRAMER, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Corporal Kramer, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

Private LAWRENCE J. LACOSSE, Co. K, 107th Infantry

Private Lacosse, with three other soldiers, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in carrying back to our lines four seriously wounded men.

Private RUSSEL E. LA FORD, Co. K, 108th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private La Ford left shelter and went out into the open under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines a wounded officer.

Private EARL W. LAUTENSLAGER (deceased), Co. G, 108th Infantry

During the operations before the Hindenburg line, when his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest, Private Lautenslager volunteered to cross an open field in front of his company, in order to ascertain the exact location of the enemy's position. While engaged in this enterprise he was killed by a bursting shell. His heroic self-sacrifice was a splendid example to the men of his company.

Corporal ABEL J. LEVINE, Co. H, 107th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

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Lieutenant JAMES H. LISA, Medical Corps, 105th Infantry

After his battalion had been compelled to withdraw because of enfilading fire, Lieutenant Lisa displayed marked bravery in going forward and attending wounded men, whose evacuation was impossible because of the intense fire.

Corporal HENRY PETER LYNCH, Co. E, 105th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

Sergeant HARRY E. LYNK, Co. G, 105th Infantry

While suffering from severe wounds, Sergeant Lynk organized several small groups from other companies, consolidated them, and led them into effective combat, continuing with this splendid example of courage and fearlessness until wounded a second time.

Corporal KENNETH M. McCANN, Co. C, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

Corporal McCann, a signal-man, worked continuously for seventy-two hours without relief, through repeated gas bombardments. When the forward lines were cut by shell fire he personally directed the running of a new line under a heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Mechanic EDWIN W. McLAUGHLIN, Co. I, 107th Infantry

While the rest of his company was being held up by intensive machine-gun fire of the enemy, Mechanic McLaughlin advanced alone and put the guns out of action. On several other occasions he volunteered and accompanied patrols in attack against enemy nests, each time proving himself of the greatest assistance, successfully accomplishing his mission, despite great hazards.

Corporal DANIEL M. MAHER, Co. L, 105th Infantry

Corporal Maher courageously led several attacks on enemy machine-gun nests. Later in the day he attacked, single-handed, two enemy snipers, killing one and driving off the other.

Corporal ALEXANDER MANARD, Co. K, 107th Infantry

Corporal Manard, with three other soldiers, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in carrying back to our lines four seriously wounded men.

Sergeant LEON R. MATSON, Co. M, 105th Infantry

On the morning of September 27th, after all the officers and most of the sergeants of his company had been killed, Sergeant Matson took command and led the company into effective combat, making repeated reconnaissances in front of

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

the line under severe machine-gun fire. On September 29th he led his men forward, capturing an important knoll, and held it with a small number of men. Finding ammunition and food depleted, he led a detail through the heavy machine-gun fire, bringing back both food and ammunition.

Private HUGH J. MORRISON, Co. K, 107th Infantry

Private Morrison, with three other soldiers, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in carrying back to our lines four seriously wounded men.

Private DANIEL MOSKOWITZ, Co. F, 108th Infantry

Private Moskowitz exhibited exceptional bravery by leaving shelter and going out into an open field under heavy machine-gun and shell fire to rescue wounded soldiers.

Private MICHAEL S. MURPHY, Co. B, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Murphy left shelter, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in rescuing a wounded soldier, thereby exhibiting great bravery and gallantry. In performing this act he was wounded.

Corporal ALOIZY NAGOWSKI, Co. H, 108th Infantry

Corporal Nagowski left shelter, went forward under intense machine-gun fire, and carried a wounded officer to a place of safety. In accomplishing this mission he was severely wounded.

Private (First Class) WILLIAM B. NETTE, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery

When a continuous bombardment had set fire to the camouflage covering of a large ammunition dump of 75-millimeter shells and exploded nine of the shells, Private Nette, utterly disregarding his personal safety, left a sheltered position and ran to the dump, and, with the aid of three other men, extinguished the fire, not only saving the ammunition, but also preventing the exact locating of the dump by the enemy.

Private MAX NORTON, Medical Department, 108th Infantry

Private Norton, on his own initiative, went forward twice in advance of the front line, bringing in wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Private IRA S. PARKE, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

Private Parke, a machine-gunner, although wounded three times during the crossing of the La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, refused to leave the field, and set a splendid example to his comrades.

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Sergeant WILLIAM J. PERCY, Co. E, 108th Infantry

After having been wounded in the face and legs, Sergeant Percy led a patrol under heavy shell and machine-gun fire against an enemy machine-gun post and succeeded in capturing one gun and fifteen prisoners.

Private (First Class) EDWARD P. PIERCE (deceased), Co. D, 108th Infantry

Private Pierce left shelter, went into an open field under heavy machine-gun and shell fire, and dragged a wounded soldier to safety. This courageous soldier was killed while advancing with his company later in the action.

Corporal FREDERICK POSSER, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

During the thick of the fighting against the Hindenburg line, Corporal Posser voluntarily went forward to locate friendly troops, and in doing so he was obliged to pass between two strongly fortified enemy nests, from which a deadly fire was pouring. Despite this obstacle he communicated with the infantry and returned to his position.

Corporal LLEWELLYN POWER, Co. D, 107th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Corporal Power, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying to our lines two wounded men.

Private HARRY PUTNAM, Co. H, 105th Infantry

Private Putnam exhibited exceptional bravery in voluntarily leaving shelter, going forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and bringing back to our lines several wounded comrades.

Private SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Co. L, 108th Infantry

Accompanied by an officer and three other soldiers, Private Randall made a reconnaissance of the River La Selle, the journey being under constant heavy machine-gun fire. To secure the desired information it was necessary to wade the stream for the entire distance.

Private RAYMOND E. REED, Co. F, 108th Infantry

Private Reed, with great courage, went through heavy machine-gun and shell fire to the rescue of two wounded soldiers, whom he carried to our lines after dressing their injuries.

Sergeant ANGUS ROBERTSON, Co. E, 105th Infantry

Although suffering intense agony from the effects of a severe gassing, Sergeant Robertson continued in command of his platoon during a most terrific shelling. By administering first aid to a wounded comrade he was instrumental in sav-

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

ing his life, although risking his own by removing his gas-mask to render more valuable treatment. He continued to assist the wounded until he collapsed.

Sergeant JOSEPH ROBINS, Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

During the thick of the fighting against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Robins voluntarily went forward to locate friendly troops, and in doing so he was obliged to pass between two strongly fortified enemy posts, from which a deadly fire was pouring. Despite the fact that he was badly wounded, he communicated with the infantry and returned to his position.

Private (First Class) CHARLES H. ROBINSON, Co. A, 105th Infantry

During operations against the Hindenburg line Private Robinson went forth in the face of unusually heavy machine-gun fire to aid a wounded comrade. He administered first aid, and while shielding his man from the enemy fire he received a severe wound in the back. Despite this wound, he struggled back to safety, bringing his comrade with him.

Lieutenant C. R. ROSS, 105th Infantry

When his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun post, Lieutenant Ross advanced alone against it and succeeded in putting it out of action, exhibiting great bravery and gallantry, which was a splendid example to all ranks.

Sergeant GEORGE ROWE, Co. I, 107th Infantry

Although seriously wounded, Sergeant Rowe continued to lead his platoon in operations against the Hindenburg line, refusing to be evacuated until ordered to the rear by his commanding officer.

Sergeant E. T. RUANE, Co. B, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergeant Ruane, with an officer and two other sergeants, occupied an outpost position in advance of the line, which was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. Sergeant Ruane assisted in repulsing this attack and in killing ten Germans, capturing five, and driving off the others. The bravery and determination displayed by this group were an inspiration to all who witnessed them.

Captain CHARLES A. SANDBERG, Co. E, 108th Infantry

After having been severely wounded, Captain Sandberg continued to advance with his command until ordered to leave the field by his regimental commander.

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Private ANTHONY SCLAFONI, Co. A, 105th Infantry

While the advance against the Hindenburg line was at its height, Private Sclafoni, seeing a Lewis gunner exposed to the enemy, ran to his assistance. On the way he was seriously wounded, but continued on, reaching the position and using his body to shield the gunner while the latter poured a fire into the enemy. He was wounded three times, finally losing consciousness, but after his wounds were dressed he insisted on leaving the field unaided.

Sergeant EDWARD W. SCOTT (deceased), Co. L, 107th Infantry

Sergeant Scott assumed command of his company after all the officers had become casualties, though he himself had been shot through the arm, and led it into effective combat. After being wounded a second time he refused to go to the rear, but continued to advance until he was killed.

Sergeant EDGAR M. SHOLETTE, Co. D, 107th Infantry

Sergeant Sholette went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in carrying back to our lines a wounded soldier.

Private WILLIAM R. SHUGG, Co. G, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

After commander of the infantry platoon to which he was attached as a visual signal-man had been killed, Private Shugg took command of the platoon and exhibited remarkable gallantry and leadership in leading it into effective combat.

Private MORRIS SILVERBERG, Co. G, 108th Infantry

Private Silverberg, a stretcher-bearer, displayed extreme courage by repeatedly leaving shelter and advancing over an area swept by machine-gun and shell fire, to rescue wounded comrades. Hearing that his company commander had been wounded, he voluntarily went forward alone, and, upon finding that his officer had been killed, brought back his body.

Lieutenant THOMAS G. SIMPSON, 107th Infantry

Lieutenant Simpson went out into the open, under heavy machine-gun fire, and succeeded in carrying back for a distance of about twenty-five yards a wounded officer and a wounded soldier.

Sergeant ERIC W. SPENCER, Machine Gun Co., 106th Infantry

During the forcing of the La Selle River, and the heights beyond, Sergeant Spencer advanced against a nest of enemy snipers, under heavy machine-gun and shell fire, and, by his courage and bravery, succeeded in killing four of the enemy.

Corporal HERMAN SPICKERMAN (deceased), Machine Gun Co., 107th Infantry

Corporal Spickerman and his machine-gunner pushed forward to a blind trench, which was partially surrounded by machine-gunners and snipers, under terrific machine-gun and trench-mortar fire and through a heavy smoke screen. He

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION

barricaded a sap at the most dangerous position, only a few yards from the enemy machine-guns, and, after killing four of the enemy with a rifle, was mortally wounded, but continued to hold his position until he died.

Corporal CHARLES STANTON, Jr., Co. L, 108th Infantry

Accompanied by an officer and three other soldiers, Corporal Stanton made a reconnaissance of the River La Selle, the journey being under constant and heavy machine-gun fire. To secure the desired information it was necessary to wade the stream for the entire distance.

Private ALPHEUS E. STEWART (deceased), Co. G, 107th Infantry

Private Stewart, having been wounded in the head, advanced with fearless disregard for his own personal safety against an enemy machine-gun nest and succeeded in putting it out of action by bombing the gunners. He was killed immediately thereafter by enemy machine-gun fire.

Private RALPH B. SULLIVAN, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery

When a continuous bombardment had set fire to the camouflage covering of a large ammunition dump of 75-millimeter shells and exploded nine of the shells, Private Sullivan, utterly disregarding his personal safety, left a sheltered position and ran to the dump, and, with the aid of three other men, extinguished the fire, not only saving the ammunition, but also preventing the exact locating of the dump by the enemy.

Corporal PATRICK SYNOTT, Co. F, 108th Infantry

Corporal Synott displayed exceptional bravery in leaving shelter and going forward, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and bringing back several wounded soldiers.

Corporal RALPH E. TABER (deceased), Co. L, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Corporal Taber left shelter, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bringing back to our lines a wounded soldier. His splendid courage and gallant conduct were fine examples to his comrades.

Private (First Class) FRANK B. THOMAS, Co. O, 102nd Field Signal Battalion

When the telephone line had been destroyed by the advancing tanks, and the enemy had started a counterattack from three sides before new ones could be laid, Private Thomas volunteered to carry a message from the infantry battalion to which he was attached, and succeeded in going through intense artillery, machine-gun, and sniper fire to regimental headquarters, delivering the message in time to enable reinforcements to be brought up.

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Sergeant HOWARD N. THOMPSON, Co. I, 105th Infantry

When the two platoons commanded by him met with heavy machine-gun fire, Sergeant Thompson placed his men under cover and, single-handed, went forward to reconnoiter his objective in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Sergeant EUGENE W. TOWNE, Co. K, 105th Infantry

With two other soldiers Sergeant Towne rushed forward into some hedges and silenced three light machine-guns which were hindering the advance by flanking fire.

Chaplain ROYAL K. TUCKER, 105th Infantry

During the operations against the Hindenburg line Chaplain Tucker displayed remarkable devotion to duty and courage in caring for the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The splendid example set by this officer was an inspiration to the combat troops.

Private MICHAEL VIGILLETTE (deceased), Co. G, 108th Infantry

Private Vigillette voluntarily exposed himself to bring in wounded soldiers belonging to another organization. Throughout the engagement, under constant rifle and machine-gun fire, he courageously treated the wounded, inspiring the combat troops by his example, until killed by a bursting shell.

Private MAHLON C. WARD, Co. F, 108th Infantry

During operations against the enemy lines east of Ronssoy, Private Ward went out under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and bringing back to our lines wounded soldiers.

Sergeant WILLIAM H. WARD, Jr. (deceased), Co. M, 108th Infantry

Although severely wounded, Sergeant Ward assumed command of his company, after the company commander had become a casualty, displaying great gallantry and bravery in leading it into action. While endeavoring to locate enemy machine-gun nests he was killed.

Corporal ALBERT C. WESTFALL, Co. G, 107th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near St.-Souplet, France, October 18, 1918.

Corporal LEROY F. WHITNEY, Co. M, 108th Infantry

Voluntarily carrying messages under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, Corporal Whitney displayed great bravery and gallantry. In one instance he completed the mission of a runner who had been wounded, and returned with the very important information as to where the barrage would fall.

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Private JACK H. WILKINSON, Co. D, 107th Infantry

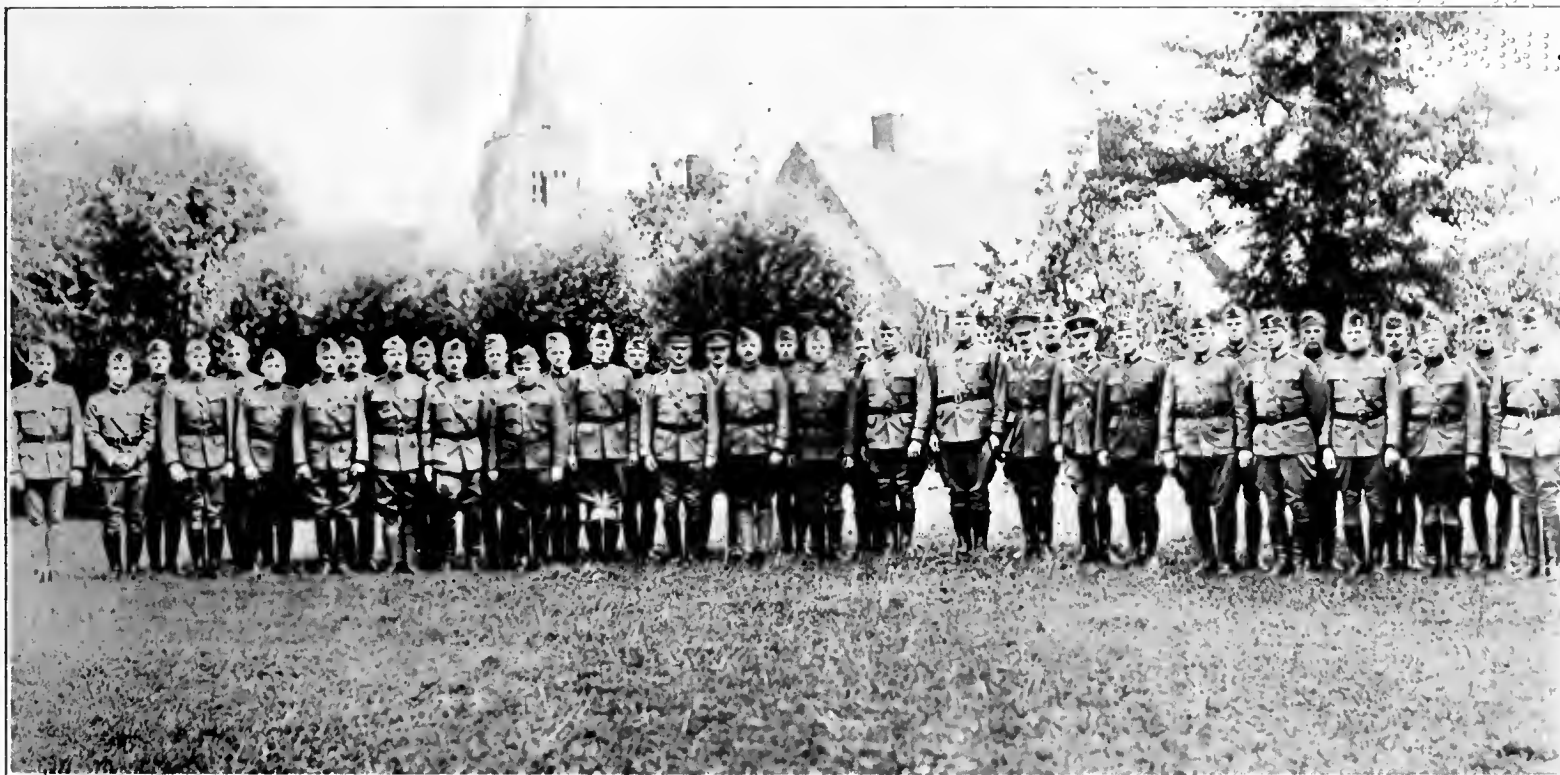
During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Wilkinson left shelter and went forward, crawling on his hands and knees, under heavy machine-gun fire, to the aid of a wounded officer and a wounded soldier. With the assistance of another soldier he succeeded in dragging and carrying them back to the shelter of a trench.

Sergeant WILLIAMSON H. WILLIAMSON, Co. M, 108th Infantry

Sergeant Williamson, in charge of a combat patrol, successfully accomplished his mission under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, after three-fourths of his patrol had been killed or wounded. In the same engagement he successfully reorganized his company, after all the officers were killed or wounded, and led it in effective combat.

Lieutenant EDWARD WILLIS (deceased), 107th Infantry

Lieutenant Willis displayed remarkable gallantry in leading his platoon of machine-guns for more than two thousand yards under terrific machine-gun fire. Even after being mortally wounded and unable to advance further, he continued to urge his men on.



MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN AND STAFF

Front row, left to right: First-Lieut. E. C. King; First-Lieut. H. A. Morriss; Captain Tristram Tupper; First-Lieut. E. C. O. Thomas; Col. T. B. Taylor; Maj. W. L. Hallahan; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Wainwright; Maj. H. B. Battenberg; Col. S. H. Ford; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan; Maj. E. Olmsted; Maj. J. Farrell; Maj. L. Hutton; Maj. B. J. Williams; Maj. R. R. Johnson; Capt. R. W. Hanna; Maj. W. L. Bell; Maj. J. Daly; Capt. R. Moniz; First-Lieut. W. J. Grange; Second-Lieut. W. Halloran; Second-Lieut. H. S. Newell.

Second row: Second-Lieut. R. G. Monroe; First-Lieut. J. S. Wadsworth; First-Lieut. A. B. Peterson; Maj. J. L. Kincaid; Maj. M. L. Bryant; Capt. D. Dunbar; Capt. A. M. Towner; Capt. J. S. Jenkins; First-Lieut. J. D. Eddy; Capt. W. H. Terry; First-Lieut. M. F. Carney; First-Lieut. H. T. Clement; Second-Lieut. J. H. Doyle; Second-Lieut. A. B. Gwathmey; Second-Lieut. H. Forsch.

Taken at 27th Division Headquarters, Oudezele, France, on August 18, 1918.



MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN

Commanding General of the 27th Division, and members of his staff, at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

GENERAL O'RYAN INSPECTING THE OLD 12TH

Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan inspecting equipment of the 12th Infantry in Central Park, New York City. The 12th was the first of New York's National Guard regiments to be inspected, and soon after this scene was snapped the regiment was split up and divided among nearly all of the units of the 27th Division.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

GENERAL O'RYAN LEADING MEN OVER THE FIRST LAP OF JOURNEY TO FRANCE

Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan at head of the great "send-off" parade of the 27th Division in New York City, August 30, 1917.



BRIG.-GEN. PALMER E. PIERCE

Commanding the 54th Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division.



BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES I. DEBEVOISE

Commanding the 53rd Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division, snapped on the morning after the return of his brigade from the battle of the Hindenburg line.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

LEFT TO RIGHT: LIEUT.-COL. HENRY S. STERNBERGER, DIVISION QUARTERMASTER, AND HIS ASSISTANT, MAJ. J. W. FARRELL



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD R. MALONE, DIVISION SURGEON-GENERAL



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

LIEUT.-COL. J. LESLIE KINCAID
Judge-Advocate-General of the 27th Division



LIEUT.-COL. MORTIMER D. BRYANT
Commanding the 107th Regiment, Infantry, 27th Division



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

CAPT. E. J. HYNES, JR.

In command of Co. D of the old 22nd Engineers. He was the youngest captain graduate of Plattsburg, and was placed in command of his old company when the New York engineer outfit was federalized as the 102nd Engineers.



COL. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Formerly in command of the 102nd Engineers. He went to France with his regiment, but returned to the United States and was placed in command of Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, with the rank of brigadier-general.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

LIEUT. THOMAS CRIMMINS

Son of the late John D. Crimmins, of New York, a member of the old 22nd Engineers, snapped outside of his tent at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, in training with the 27th Division.



COL. FRANKLIN W. WARD
Commanding 106th Infantry, 27th Division



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

WATCHING THEIR LOVED ONES START FOR WAR

Pride and sorrow mingled in the hearts of relatives of the men of the 27th Division, who lined the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, when the boys marched in the last appearance in New York before departing for Camp Wadsworth, in the great "send-off" parade, on August 30, 1917.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

“SEND-OFF” PARADE OF THE 27TH DIVISION

A general view of the great “send-off” parade of the 27th Division passing the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, August 30, 1917. Members of the immediate families of the soldiers occupied the great reviewing-stand on the steps of the Library, shown on left of photograph.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

"SEND-OFF" PARADE OF THE 27TH DIVISION

*Supply Train of the 27th Division bringing up the
rear of the parade.*



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

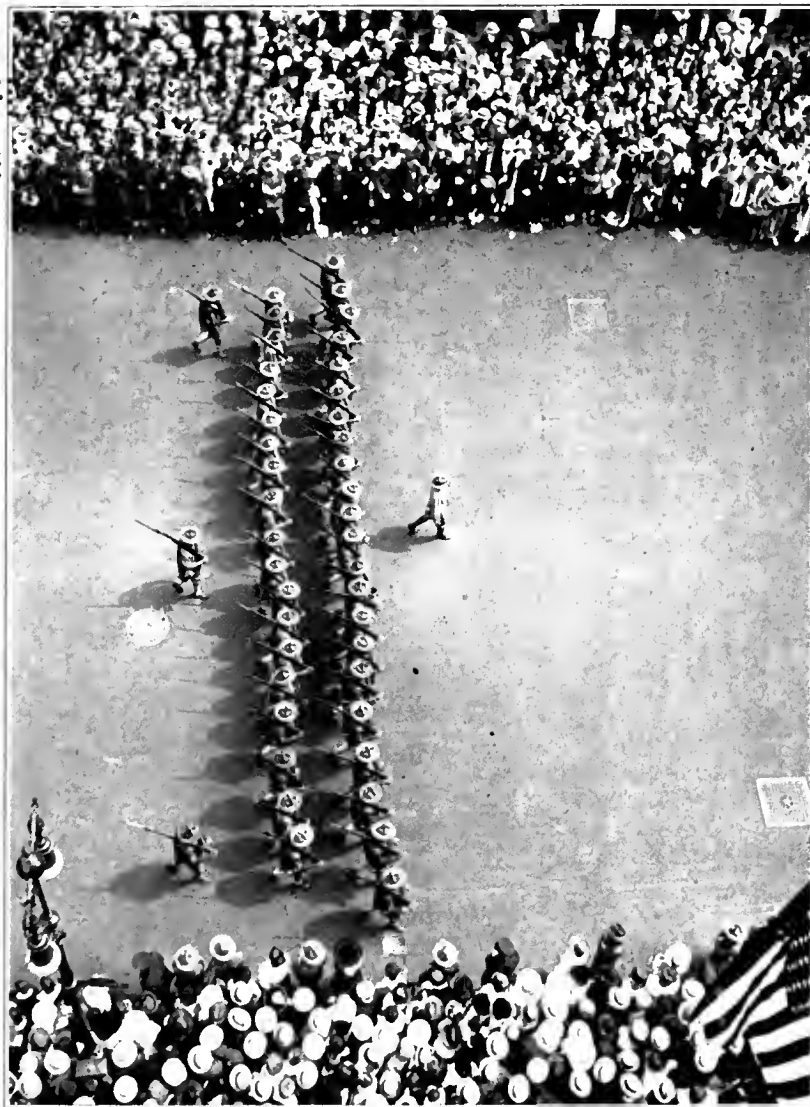
PASSING THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

OFFICIALS REVIEWING "SEND-OFF" PARADE

View of the reviewing-stand in front of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. In the stand, starting with the fourth from the left: Maj.-Gen. Daniel Appleton; Gov. Charles S. Whitman; Mayor John P. Mitchel, who was later killed in an aero accident at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who died in January, 1919, while in command of the Department of the East; Maj.-Gen. Eli D. Hoyle; Maj.-Gen. William A. Mann, then Commander of the 42nd, or Rainbow, Division.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

PERFECT MARCHING ORDER

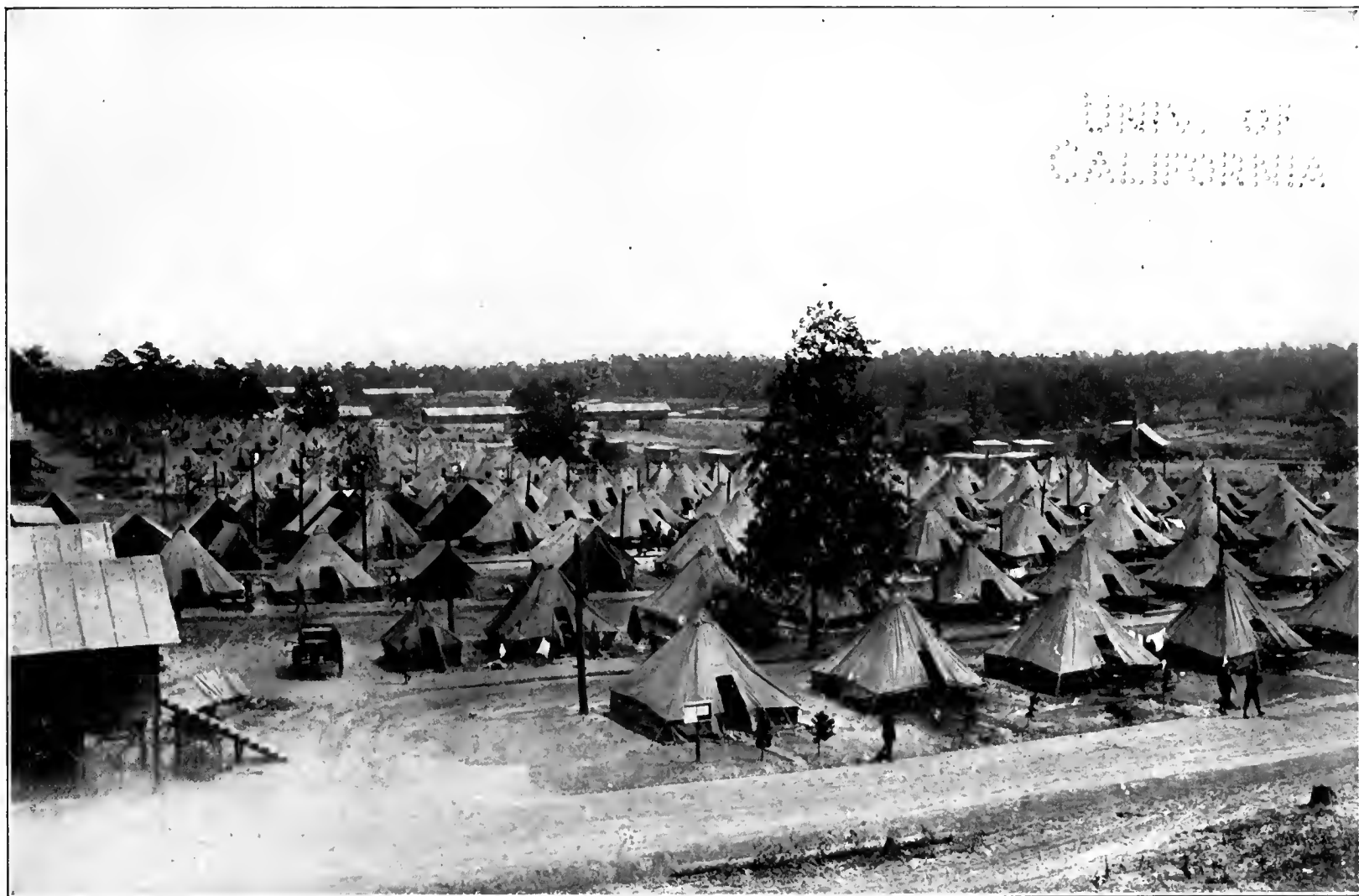
An unusual snapshot of a platoon marching in the great "send-off" parade of the 27th Division, made from a vantage-point high up in a building overlooking the line of march.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

GETTING NEAR PARTING-TIME

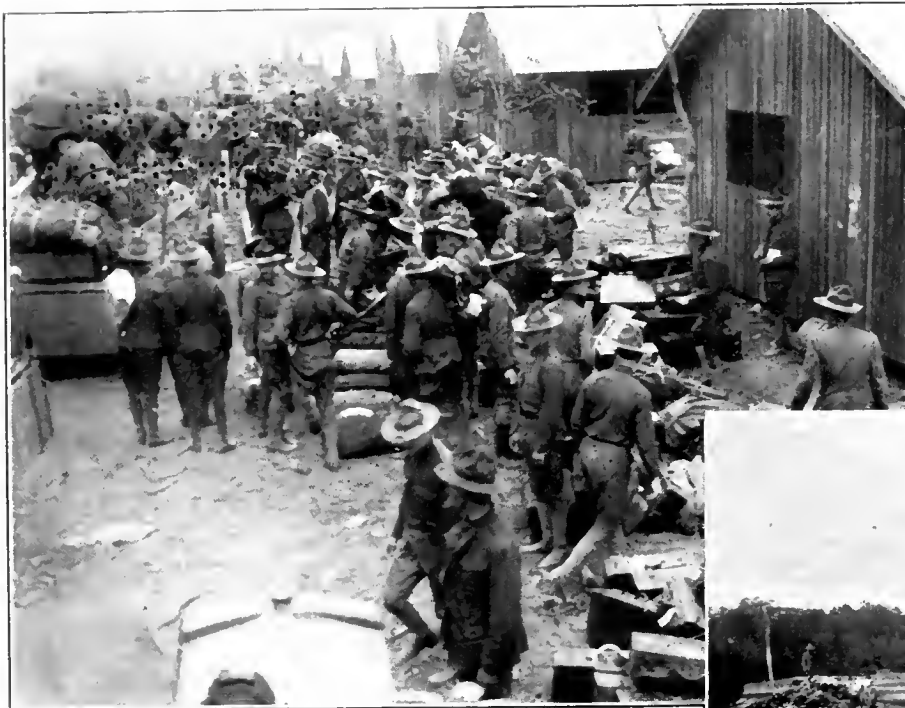
Here's one sweetheart who wants to be near her beau as long as possible, taken just before the train left for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. The men in the car are of the old 7th Regiment, Infantry.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

27TH DIVISION IN TRAINING AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

General view of the camp of the old 7th Regiment, Infantry, at Spartanburg. Views on this and the following ten pages were taken at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, where the 27th Division trained for service overseas.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

ARRIVAL AT CAMP WADSWORTH

Company M of the old 7th Regiment unloading baggage on their arrival at Camp Wadsworth.

102ND AMMUNITION TRAIN UNLOADING EQUIPMENT ON ARRIVAL AT CAMP WADSWORTH



(c) Western Newspaper Union.



*MEMBERS OF THE OLD 22ND REGIMENT,
ENGINEERS*

Marching to the camp from the Spartanburg railroad station.

(c) Western Newspaper Union.

*COMPANY K OF THE OLD 7TH REGIMENT,
INFANTRY*

Marching to the camp from the station.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.



THE "CHOW" WAGON

Mobile field kitchen of the old 22nd Regiment, Engineers, preparing food for newly arrived soldiers.

MESS LINE AT CAMP WADSWORTH

Men of the old 22nd Regiment, Engineers, lining up for mess in days when the camp was being organized.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.



WATERMELON FEAST IN CAMP

(c) Western Newspaper Union.

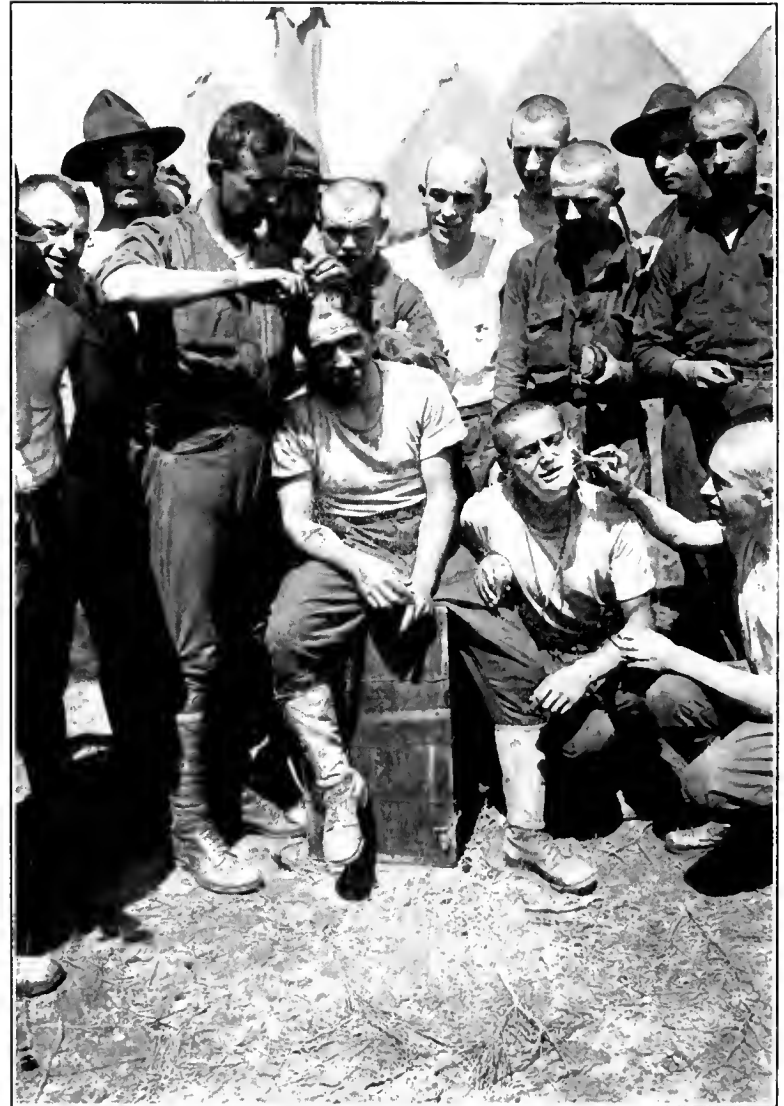
THE OLD ARMY GAME OF "BLANKET-TOSS"





(c) Western Newspaper Union.

Boys of the old 2nd Regiment, Infantry, waving good-bye from the cow-catcher as their train pulled out of Jersey City for the South.



Camp barbers doing a rushing business



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

*COMPANY E OF THE OLD 22ND REGIMENT, ENGINEERS, DISPLAYING A FEW OF THEIR
MASCOTS*



THE LONG, LONG TRAIL

Forced marches of from three to ten days' duration put the boys in trim for the more rigorous marching overseas.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

BAYONET DRILL

Practising the wave attack, which the men of the 27th Division later used with great success at the Hindenburg line.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

BAYONET DRILL

Direction practice with dummies.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

*MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN AND OFFICERS OF THE 22ND REGIMENT, ENGINEERS, WATCHING
MEN OF THAT ORGANIZATION CONSTRUCTING TRENCHES*



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

Men of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion erecting tents on their arrival in camp.

PRIVATE THOMAS HULL PRENDERGAST
Son of the former Comptroller of New York City, surveying.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.



INFANTRY ADVANCING BEHIND TANK

Infantrymen of the 107th Regiment advancing up a hill behind a tank without the protecting cover of a smoke screen. Taken during the battle maneuvers at Beauquesnes, Somme, France.



INFANTRY MANEUVERS

Men of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, advancing. Smoke-bombs are bursting ahead of them. Near Beauquesnes, Somme, France.



INFANTRYMEN OF THE 107TH REGIMENT

Advancing on path which tank had just made through barbed-wire entanglements. One man has fallen over the barbed-wire



BATTLE PRACTICE WITH ONE-POUNDERS

One-pound-cannon platoon of the 108th Regiment, Infantry, dismounting to prepare for action at Abeele, Belgium. The one-pound French 37-mm. gun has proved to be more accurate than a rifle at the effective range of 1,000 to 2,500 yards. It fires an explosive shell with a delayed fuse and will pierce 7-10-inch armor plate at 2,500 yards. It is used as a machine-gun sniper. These guns were a great factor in breaking down the enemy machine-guns at Fismes.

Gun crew of the 108th Regiment, Infantry, one-pound-cannon platoon, showing formation of the men. Left to right: Sergt. R. E. Donnelly, in charge of the gun crew; Pvt. Tel R. Best, loader; Pvt. (First Class) L. L. Vailry, gunner; Second-Lieut. D. C. Stuart, officer in charge of the platoon.





THE NERVES OF THE ARMY

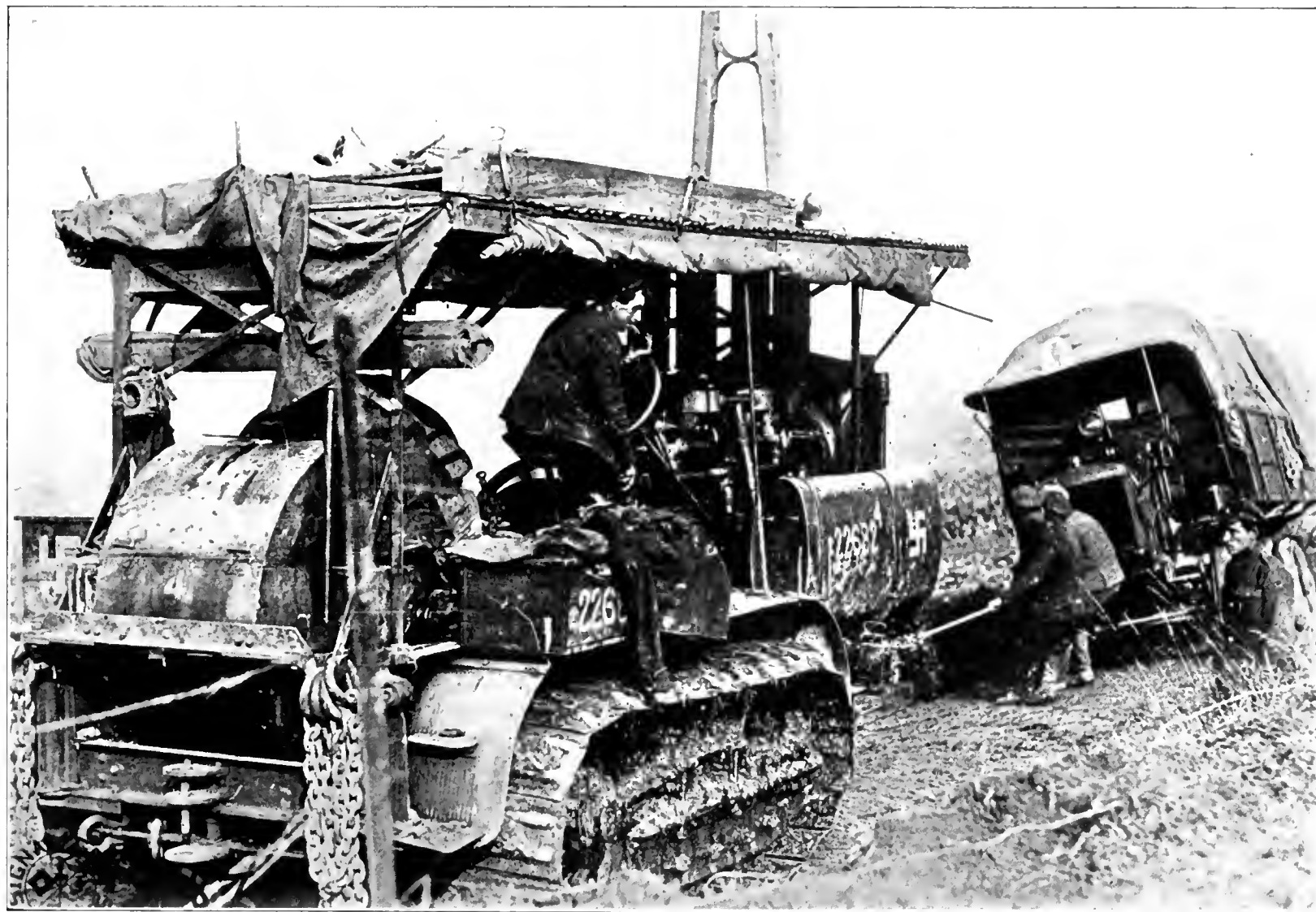
Members of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion laying wires from Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan's dugout at the 27th Division Headquarters, St.-Laurent, France. This huge dugout is divided into two rooms, one for General O'Ryan and his staff and the other for the telephones, switchboards, and telegraph instruments. The camouflage can be seen over the dugout.



*A DETACHMENT OF THE 102ND
FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION
Laying a cable in the advanced area at St.-Laurent.*



*TELEPHONE MEN OF THE 102ND
FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION
Repairing the lines after the battle of Busigny,
Nord, France. Taken on October 14, 1918.*



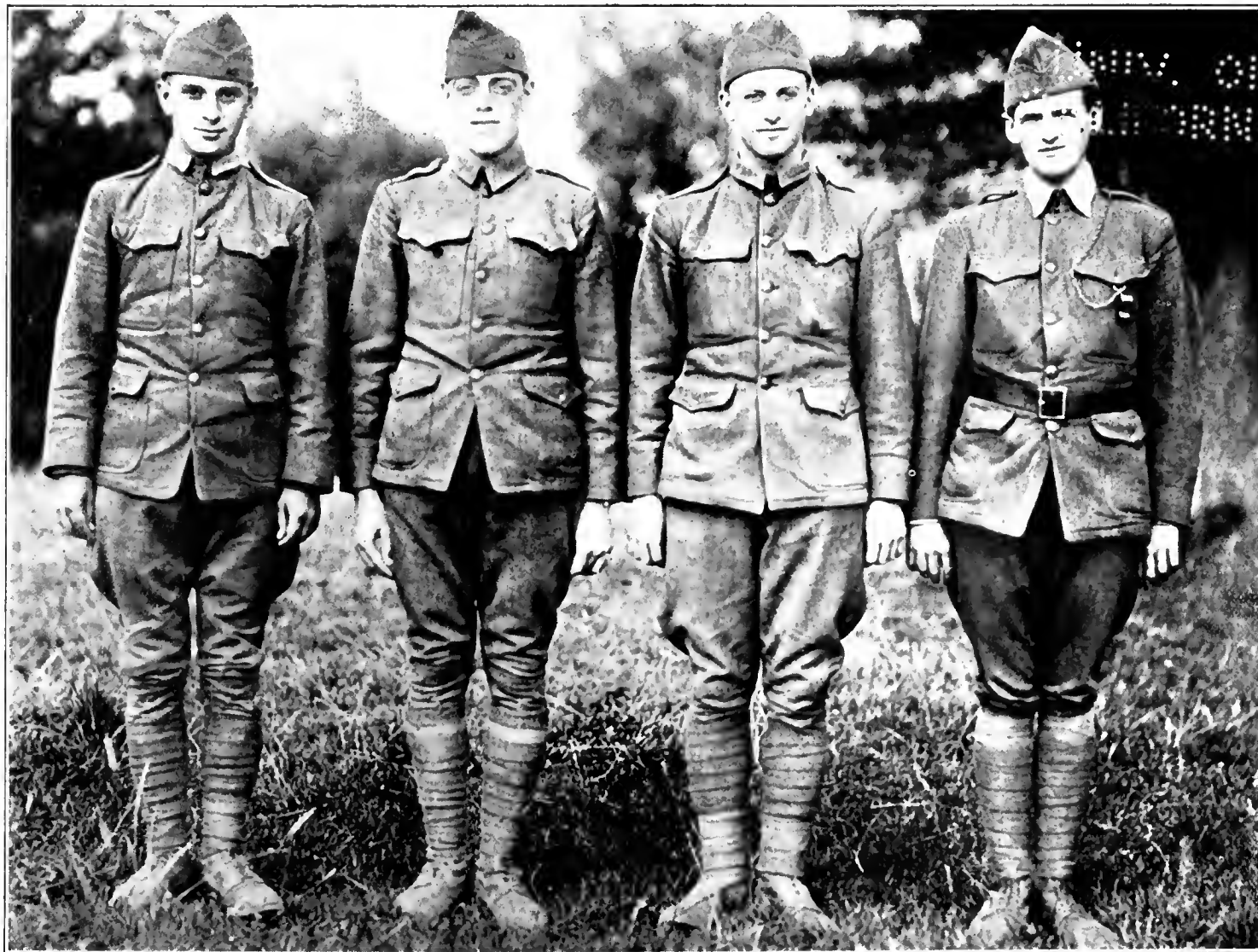
MOVING UP IN THE CAMBRAI ADVANCE

American tractor hauling a motor-truck out of a shell-hole during the advance in the St.-Quentin-Cambrai district, where the 27th Division operated.



ON GUARD

Members of the 107th Infantry on the alert at an old French château in the town of St.-Souplet, Nord, France.



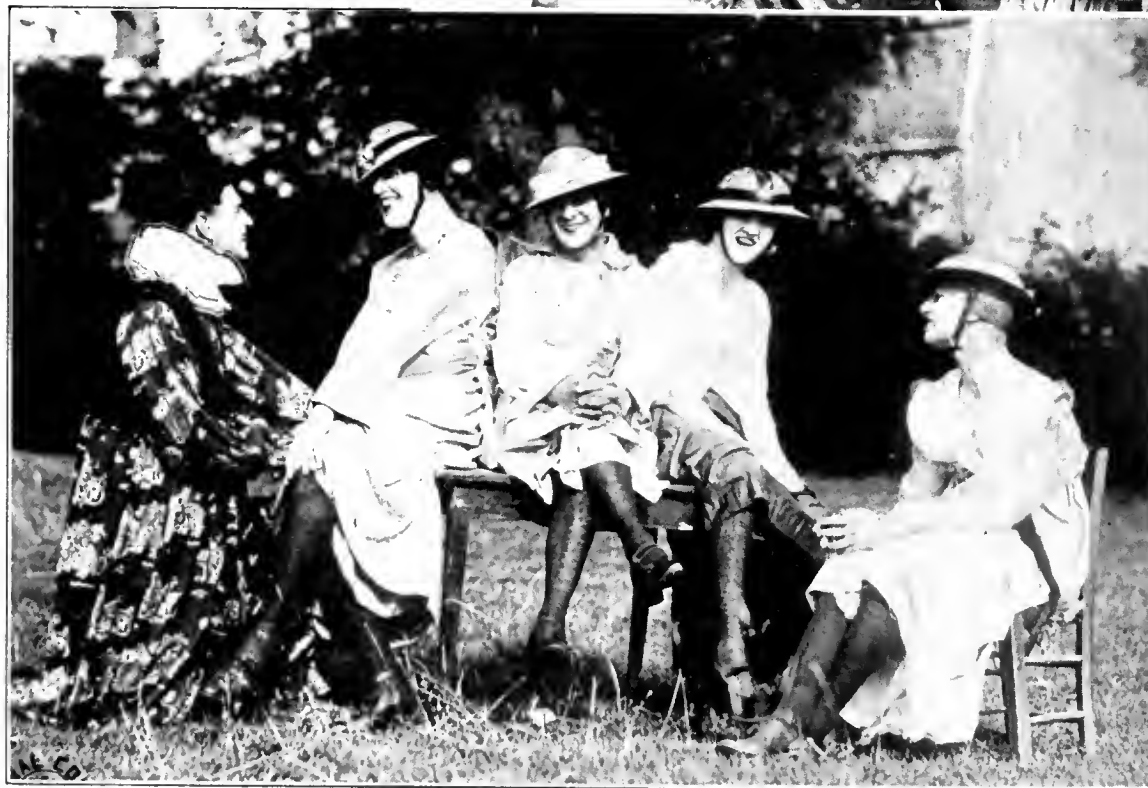
PLAYING THE WAR-ZONE CIRCUIT

The members of the 27th Division supplied their own entertainment, and the many thousands who witnessed their efforts in "You Know Me, Al." can appreciate that their Thespian antics are real good. These four stalwart heroes, left to right, Eric Krebs, Eddie Crawford, William Pauly, and Daniel Burns, will be mighty hard to recognize in the fair "ladies" on the next page. Oude-zeele, France.

THEY'RE "ACTRESSES"

NO!

There's no indication of ~~light in the picture~~. The boys are in their camping attire and are ready for their show. The costumes were made by the men. Their steel helmets, by a bit of ingenuity, have been transformed into the most stylish spring hats. The men are the same as shown in the previous picture.



BETWEEN THE ACTS OF THE PERFORMANCE AT OUDEZEELE, FRANCE

Left to right: J. Roche, Eddie Crawford, Eric Krebs, D. Burns, and William Pauly.



STAR PERFORMERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Harry Gribble (left) reciting the "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man." Jim Fallon and Ruse Brown presenting "Me and Mickey" (center), and Al Van Zandt impersonating Bert Williams during the 27th Division show at Oudezele, France.



*SOLDIERS PROVIDE THEIR OWN
ENTERTAINMENT*

Hughes and Marion in the "Dance de Luxe"



"A WHIRL OF GIRLS"

*With Jack Roche singing, "Wait Till
the Cows Come Home," at the 27th Division
show at Oudenezele, France.*



HARMONIZING IN FRANCE

The Broadway Quartette singing "I Am Only a Buck Private." Left to right: Bert Hamilton, Bill Whitman, Hal Unger, and Jack Johannes. Taken during the 27th Division performance at Oudezele.



THE JAZZ MANUFACTURERS

The Manhattan Jazz Orchestra, jazzing it during the 27th Division performance at Oudezeele. Left to right: (violin) Bill Whitman, Co. F, 107th Regiment, Infantry; (piano) Burton Hamilton, Co. A, 106th Machine Gun Battalion; and (banjo) Sid Marion, Co. D, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.



FINDING THEIR LOCATION AFTER AN ADVANCE

Members of the 27th Division trying to find the section of the country which they are in, on the globe. They have just advanced to Menneresse, east of St.-Souple, Nord, France, and they are eager to locate themselves.

A FRENCH PIPE-LINE

A member of the Headquarters Troop of the 27th Division is interested in this unique French method of distributing oil, which is used in many small towns. Taken in Beauval, France.





TRUE SOLDIERS MUST HAVE MUSIC

An army without bands would not be an efficient, daring army. This has been proved and now great stress is placed on the need of bands for all military organizations. The New York troops were well supplied with music. Perhaps that is one of the reasons they fought so well. 101st Machine Gun Battalion men listening to the concert given by the 104th Field Artillery band, near Marre, Meuse, France.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD 7TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, BAND BUSY EATING

They supplied the music at the American 2nd Army Corps Field Meet, near Corbie, France.





CONSTRUCTING SHELL-PROOF DUGOUT

Dugout for telephone and telegraph instruments being constructed by the members of the 102nd Engineers. It will be protected from all shells under 8-inch. This post is the advanced regimental headquarters of the 105th Infantry and is about four miles from the front line.

MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN IN ST.-SOUPLET

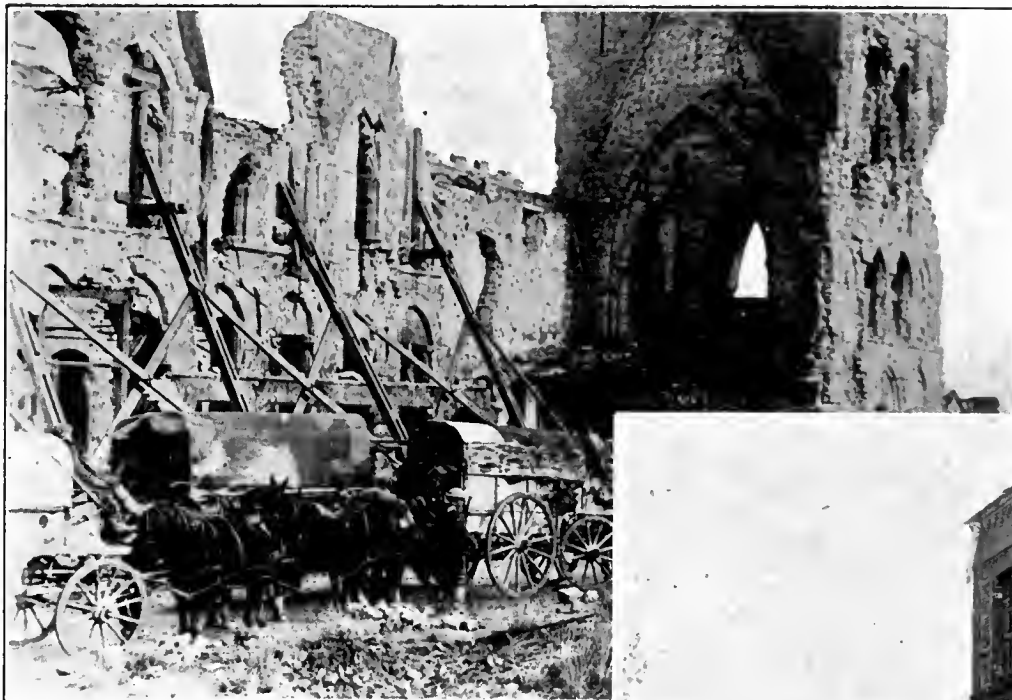
Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division, on a tour of inspection of the town of St.-Souplet, Nord, France, which was taken by members of the 27th Division on October 17, 1918.





AFTER THE HUNS

Member of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, coming out of a dugout on the double after the Huns at Mazinghien, east of St.-Souplet, France.



SUPPLY-TRAIN PASSING THROUGH YPRES

Soldiers of the 27th Division passing through Ypres, Belgium, visit the ruins of the famous Cloth Hall, which can be seen in the background.

ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION NEAR THE FRONT

Members of the 107th Ambulance Company, 27th Division, taking care of wounded at Mazinghien, east of St.-Souplet, France.





MAJ.-GEN. O'RYAN AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division, talking battle plans over with Col. S. H. Ford, Chief of Staff, on the morning of October 18, 1918, at Busigny, Nord, France.



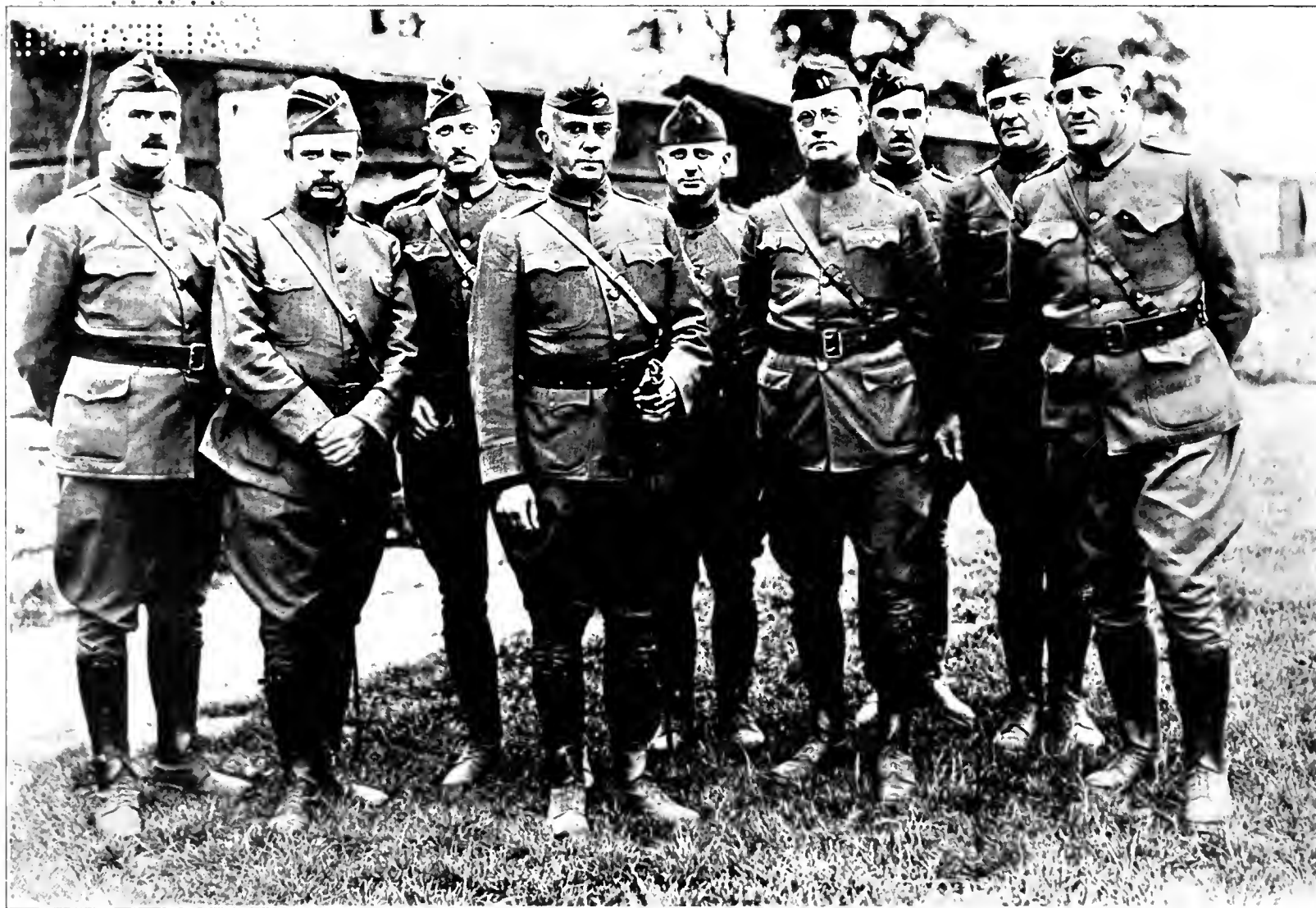
LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM L. HALLAHAN

Discussing the successful air raids over the enemy trenches with a British colonel at Lederzeele, France.



BRITISH OFFICERS INSTRUCT INFANTRY

Left to right: Capt. D. A. Calder; Second-Lieut. D. Birch; Tank-Commander and Major Hooley, in charge of 5 tanks. These British officers were in charge of the tank demonstration for instructing the infantry of the 27th Division in modern warfare with tanks. Taken near Beauquesnes, Somme, France.



COL. E. S. JENNINGS AND STAFF AT 54TH BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Left to right: Capt. D. J. Cadotte, Maj. C. W. Flynn, Capt. H. S. Robertson, Col. E. S. Jennings, First-Lieut. R. W. Robertson, Capt. G. E. Elliott, Capt. H. D. Baynoel, Capt. C. S. Martin, and Capt. F. G. Ziegler. Taken at Abeele, Belgium.

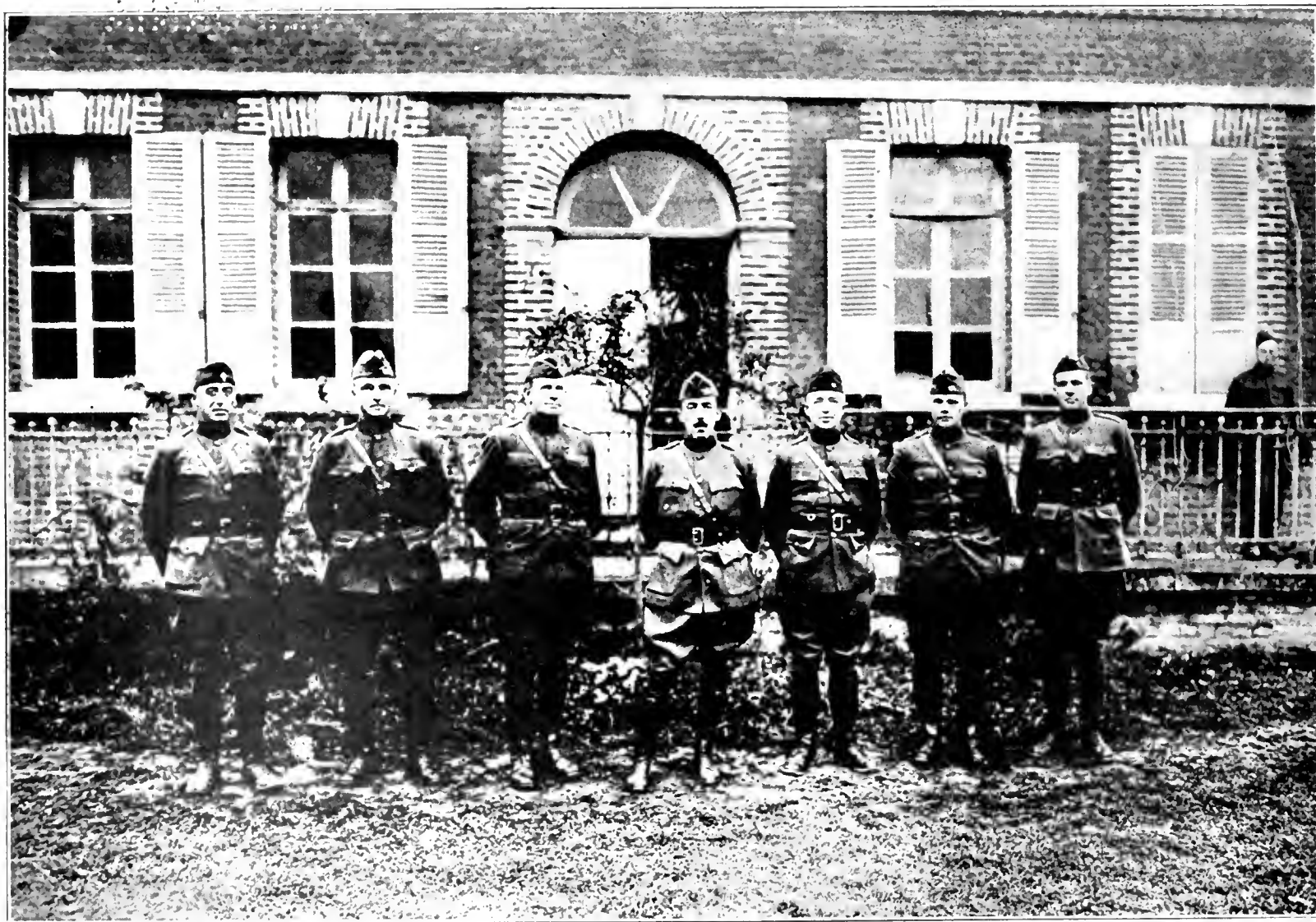


DIVISION ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

Office of the 27th Division Adjutant in the field at Corbie, Somme, France. Lieut.-Col. H. B. Battenberg, Adjutant, on the right.



Maj. Albert N. Towner, 27th Division Veterinarian, outside his office in Corbie, Somme, France.



106TH REGIMENT INFANTRY STAFF

Officers who took part in the smashing of the Hindenburg line in the Cambrai-St.-Quentin district. Left to right: Chaplain Warren T. Poccell; Capt. Nils P. Larsen, Regimental Surgeon; Capt. James P. Cook, Adjutant; Col. Franklin W. Ward, commanding the regiment; Lieut.-Col. John M. True; Capt. Murray Taylor; and Chaplain Frank L. Hanscom. Taken at Corbie, Somme, France, on November 21, 1918.



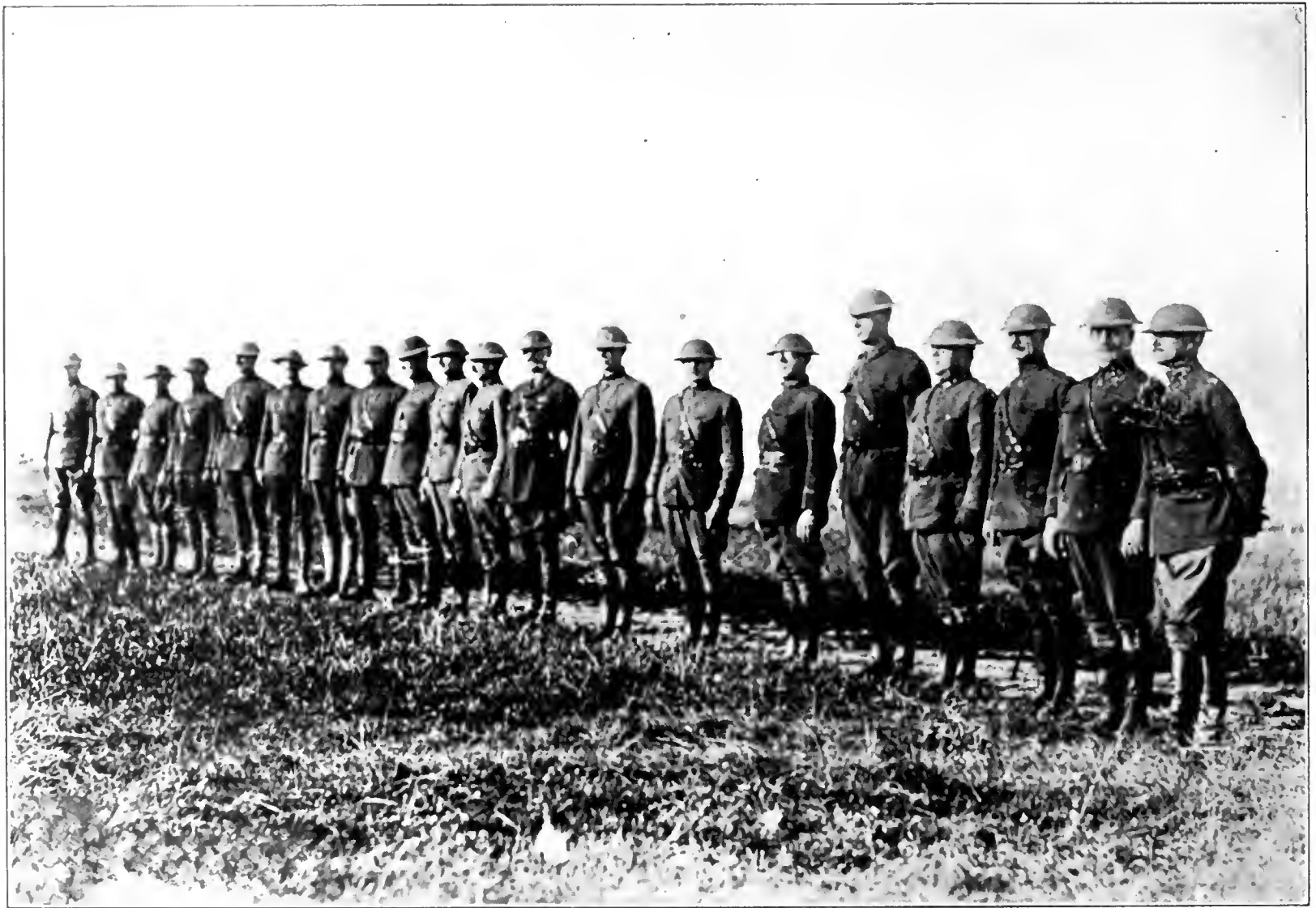
SIGNAL OFFICERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Right to left: Maj. A. L. Howe, commanding the 102nd Field Signal Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer, in Corbie, Somme, France, just before a review of the battalion.



MAJ. J. L. KINCAID

Judge Advocate of the 27th Division, in front of his office in Corbie, Somme, France.



STAFF OFFICERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION LINED UP IN CORBIE, SOMME, FRANCE, AT A REVIEW



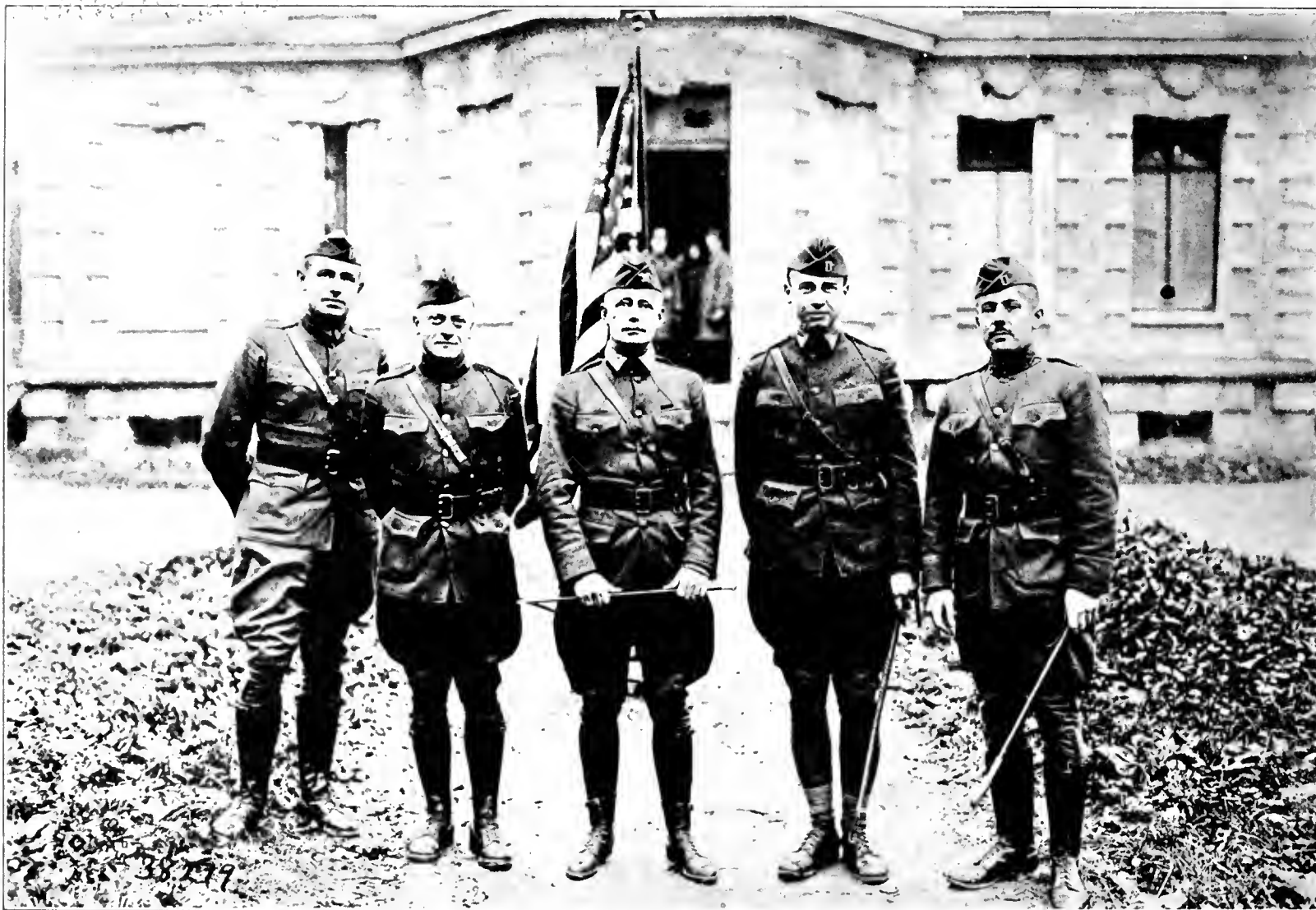
OFFICERS VISIT RUINS OF ALBERT CATHEDRAL

Left to right: Maj. A. L. Howe; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Battenberg, and First-Lieut. G. S. Callaway, in the ruins of the cathedral in Albert, Somme, France.



CAT SOLE SURVIVOR OF LE CATEAU

Left to right: Lieut. W. R. Cushing of G-1, 2nd Army Corps, with the cat on his arm, and Captain Woods of G-4, 2nd Army Corps.



OFFICERS OF THE 105TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY

Left to right: Capt. Stephen H. Fifield, Personnel Adjutant; Capt. George W. Papen, Regimental Surgeon; Col. James M. Andrews, commanding the regiment; Capt. Lewis H. Gibbs, Regimental Adjutant; and Capt. John W. Frost, Operations Officer. These officers took part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line in the Cambrai-St.-Quentin districts. This photograph was taken in Daours, Somme, France, on November 21, 1918.



GENERALS WHO BROKE THE HINDENBURG LINE

Left to right: Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, Commanding General of the 2nd Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division, reviewing troops at Corbie, Somme, France.

Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, Commanding General of the 2nd Army Corps (right), and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division, at the review of the 27th Division men, veterans of the engagements of St.-Souplet and the Hindenburg line. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.





U. S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT BELLICOURT

Left to right: Paul D. Cravath, of New York, U. S. Treasurer for the American Expeditionary Forces; Capt. H. G. Pearson, 27th Division; Joseph P. Cotton, U. S. Food Representative for the American Expeditionary Forces; Lieut. J. H. Ernst, 27th Division; and Lieut. James S. Wadsworth, 27th Division—on the Hindenburg line at Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



AMERICAN RED CROSS, COMFORTER OF SOLDIERS

Soldiers of the 27th Division, veterans of the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements, just returned from the line, with some of the good things the Red Cross gives out to make them more comfortable. The Red Cross of the 27th Division is under the command of Capt. Stephen N. Bobo. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.

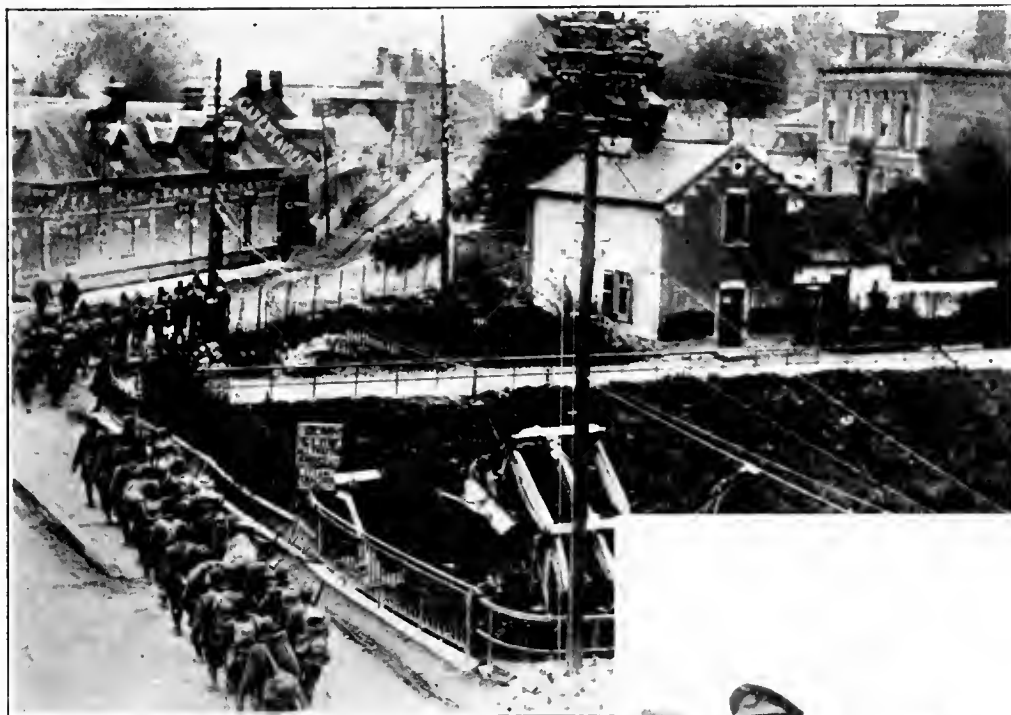
Twenty-seventh Division men, all veterans of the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements, lined up at the Red Cross depot to receive some of the needed articles that that organization gives out.





ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES

It wouldn't be quite the thing to advertise this resort with that well-known line, "All modern conveniences." Despite all difficulties, this member of the 102d Field Signal Battalion must have his bath, and this little tub suits him.



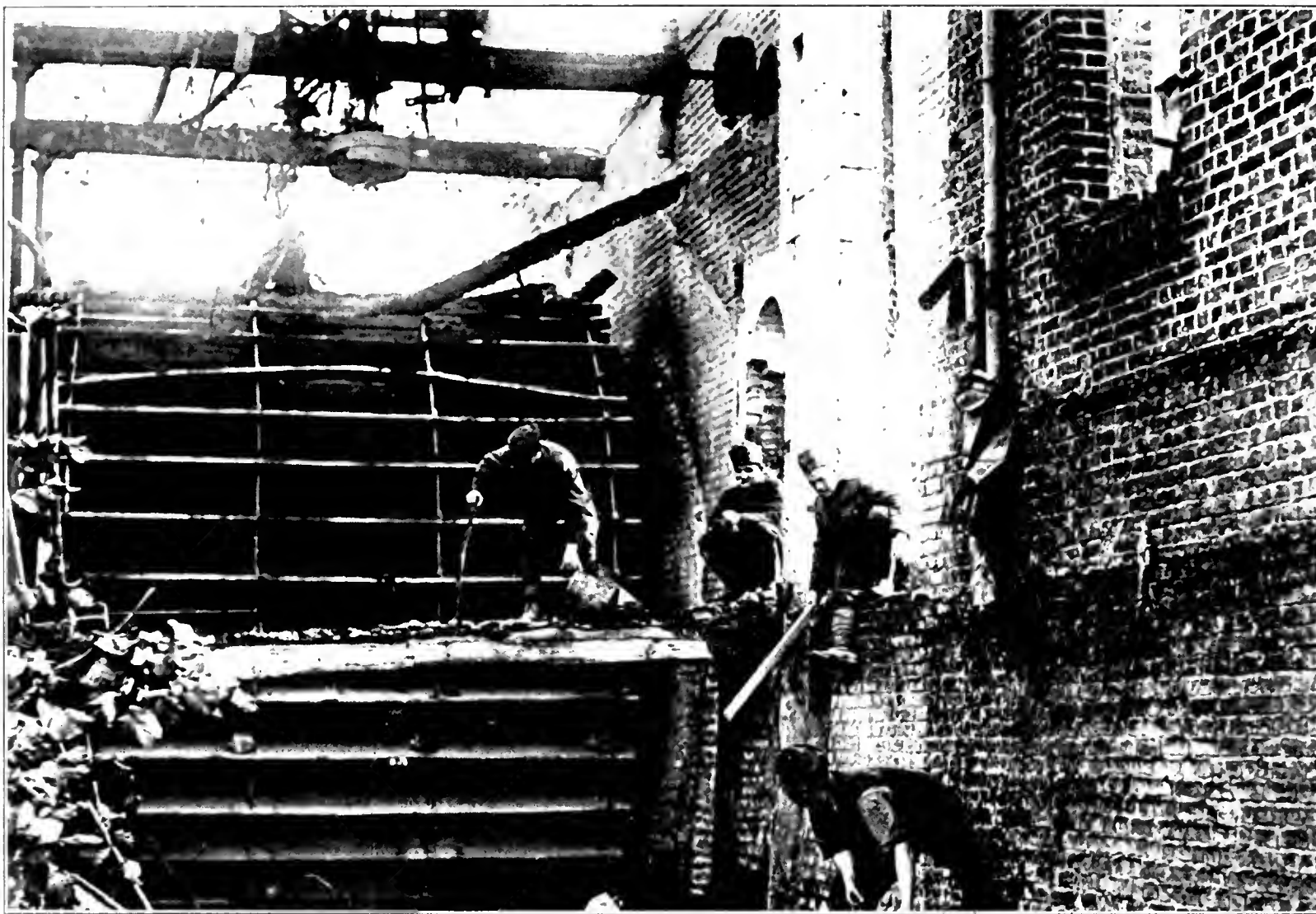
REST CAMP OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Members of the 106th Regiment, Infantry, entering Corbie, Somme, France, the rest camp of the 27th Division, after the battles of St.-Souplet and the Hindenburg line. The view overlooks the village and shows the Canal La Somme in the foreground.

AUSTRALIANS WHO FOUGHT WITH AMERICANS

Australian troops on their way to the front, where they fought side by side with the troops of the 27th and 30th American divisions in the drive through the Hindenburg line. Taken at Roisel, Somme, France, on October 3, 1918.





GETTING WATER A PROBLEM

Members of the Headquarters Troop of the 27th Division drawing water from an old mill near the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, in Corbie, Somme, France.

SOLDIERS INSPECT RUINS OF FAMOUS CLOTH HALL

Members of the 27th Division looking over the ruins of Cloth Hall, Ypres, Belgium. This edifice was considered one of the most elaborately constructed in Europe. Now it is nothing but a mass of tumbled ruins, a victim of continuous shell fire.



MAGNIFICENT RUINS OF CLOTH HALL

Even in its ruined condition the apparent magnificence of the building stands out.



VIEW OF THE RUINS OF CLOTH HALL, YPRES

With soldiers of the New York Division shown inspecting the historic wreck, a perpetual monument to the havoc of war. All the fine carpets and tapestries manufactured in Belgium were placed on exhibition in the building.



TRENCH-MORTAR INSTRUCTION

First-Lieut. J. P. Brecht (left) explaining the different operations in setting up and firing a Stokes trench mortar, to men of the 108th Regiment, Infantry, at Abeele, Belgium.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF THE 108TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, BOMBERS' PLATOON, READY FOR ACTION

This is the formation taken in the trenches when prepared for action. The man in front leads, the man at the breech fires, and the corporal directs the fire. There are two men in the rear of each mortar, who bring up the ammunition. First-Lieut. E. P. Brecht is in command of the platoon. Stokes 3" trench mortars are being used. The total weight of one mortar is 109 pounds. Thirty shells, each weighing ten pounds and eleven ounces, and charged with two and a quarter pounds of high explosive, can be fired in one minute.





INFANTRY ADVANCING WITH TANK

Men of Co. B, 107th Regiment, Infantry, getting battle practice with British tank. They have just cleared out an imaginary enemy from a trench and they are waiting to charge the next position. These tanks, in charge of British officers, operated with the 27th Division. They are used to instruct the infantry in modern warfare. This type is called the female tank, and has six Lewis machine-guns mounted. The tank weighs thirty-two tons and travels three and a half miles an hour. Taken near Beauquesnes, Somme, France.



HEADQUARTERS DUGOUT

Headquarters of a battalion of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, near the front lines at Fismes, France.



TELEGRAPH OUTPOST AT DICKEBUSH

Forward cable box "FQ" in the "Bund." The photograph was taken after the battle of Dickebush, Ypres district, Belgium.



PREPARING SAMMY'S BATH

Addition to bath-house under construction by engineers of the 105th Infantry. About fifteen hundred men take showers here daily. There are twelve sprays. A water-pump and coal-heater furnish a constant flow of hot water. At the time the photo was made, the men changed their clothing outside, in front of the bath-house, behind a canvas curtain, a portion of which can be seen in the photograph.

*MEMBERS OF THE 102ND FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION,
27TH DIVISION, WAITING IN LINE FOR THEIR BATH*





NEWS FROM HOME

Members of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion (formerly 1st Battalion, N. Y. S. C.), 27th Division, stop preparing mess to read cheerful news from home, at Drieucourt, Somme, France. In the picture, left to right, are: Cook G. E. La Place; Pvt. T. F. Guthrie, and Pvt. W. J. Steele.



BILLETS FOR FIGHTERS

A peasant home in the town of Beauval, France, wherein were housed men of the Headquarters Troop of the 27th Division. Two of the men are shown seated on the door-step of the modest dwelling.



Men of the 102nd Regiment, Engineers, and 107th Pioneers erecting a "Nissen" hut for the British Signal Corps in the town of St.-Laurent, France.



*NEW YORK SOLDIERS CARING FOR
THEIR DUMB COMRADES*

*Mules of Co. I, 107th Regiment, Infantry, 27th
Division, and their attendants, in the town of
Bouquemaizon, France.*



*Men of the 102nd Ammunition Train, 27th
Division, watering mules.*



BRITISH ARTILLERY SUPPORTING 27TH DIVISION

British 6-inch naval gun in action in the opening days of the final attack on the Hindenburg defenses. The man on the left is holding the lanyard, and the men are in the posture of expectancy waiting for the gun to go off. This gun was in position behind Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan's headquarters at Ronssoy, Somme, France.



Another view of the gun just after firing.



ECCLESIASTS "FOUGHT" VALIANTLY FOR DEMOCRACY

Ministers of the Gospel, by carrying the word of God to the trenches, helped materially in sustaining the morale of our fighting forces. On the left, a French clergyman, M. Le Curé Clais, of St.-Beninand, is shown giving religious advice to Serg. D. Grégoire, of the Intelligence Branch of the 2nd Army Corps, and on the right, Father Kelly, senior chaplain of the 27th Division, is shown, with Sister Colette, of the Holy Church, of Corbie, France. Father Kelly was awarded the D. S. C. for bravery under fire.



LEADERS OF THE ATTACK ON THE HINDENBURG LINE

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan (left) and Col. Franklin W. Ward, commander of the 106th Regiment, Infantry, 27th Division, in the town of Bussy, Somme, France.

Officers of the 27th Division starting from Corbie, France, on a tour of inspection of the division's positions. Left to right: Lieut.-Col. E. Olmsted, Asst. Chief of Staff; First-Lieut. E. B. King, assistant to Col. Olmsted; and Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the 27th Division.





CARING FOR ENEMY WOUNDED

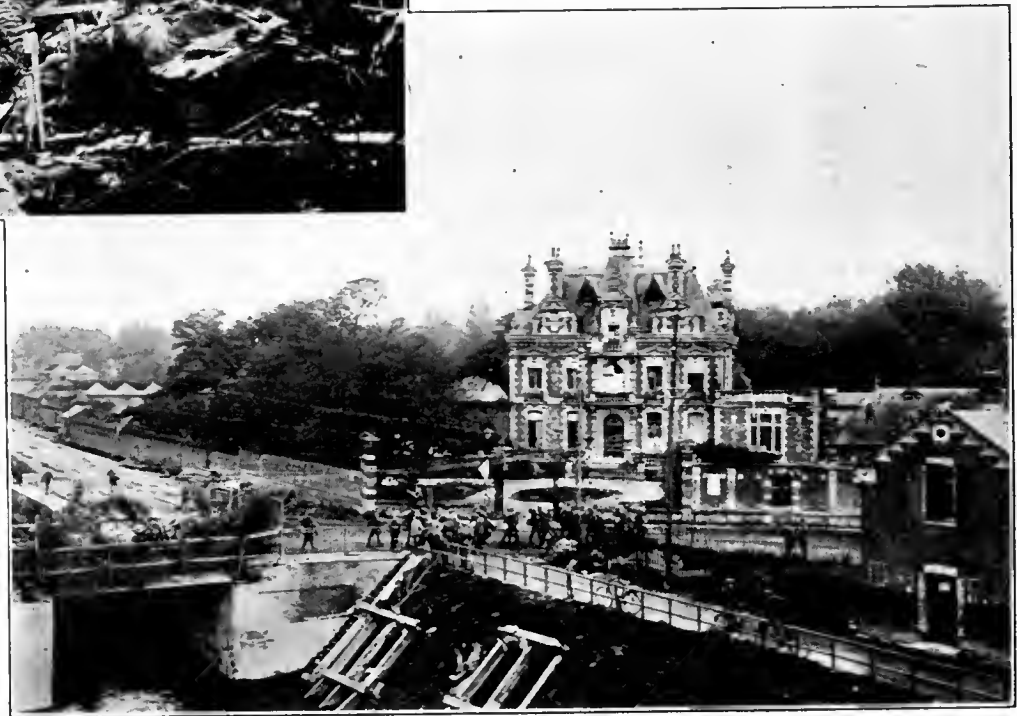
First-aid dressing-station near Hamel, France, showing wounded Germans captured by the 27th Division during the Hindenburg line drive waiting for attention.



A CONTRAST IN HEADQUARTERS STRUCTURES

In this photograph is shown a temporary shack in the Ypres district, which served for a time as battalion headquarters for the 105th Regiment, Infantry, of the 27th Division.

This château atop the Hindenburg line served as division headquarters during the time that the boys from New York were driving the Kaiser's servitors from their underground positions in the St.-Quentin Tunnel. In the foreground is the Canal de la Somme.





REHEARSING FOR THE ATTACK

This photograph, together with those on opposite page, illustrate maneuvers that were staged by the 27th Division previous to the attack on the main Hindenburg defenses. In this photograph infantrymen are shown "mopping up" the trenches of the "enemy" in the wake of the tanks. A tank is shown advancing to the next line of trenches.



*TANKS CRUSHING THROUGH WIRE
ENTANGLEMENTS TOWARD IMAGI-
NARY ENEMY TRENCH*

*This tank, No. 2559, was captured by the Ger-
mans and recaptured at the Somme by the British.*

*TANK ADVANCING THROUGH
BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS*

*This photograph shows attachment on one of
the machine-guns for smoke-bombs, which can be
fired at a distance of three hundred yards.*





THE "HOME LINE"

Thousands of letters from home, for the boys of the 27th Division, at the division post-office in the town of Corbie, France.

*GETTING THE MAIL IN SHAPE FOR
DISTRIBUTION TO THE VARIOUS
UNITS OF THE DIVISION, CORBIE,
FRANCE*





THE IDLE HOUR

A scene in the soldiers' club in the town of Corbie, France, rest camp of the 27th Division. Men who have just been relieved from duty in the trenches are shown at various diversions.

PAPERS FROM HOME WERE ALWAYS WELCOME

They kept the boys in touch with passing events. Some of the boys are shown here perusing a fresh shipment that has just been received in the mails at the Corbie rest camp.





DIVISION REVIEW AT CORBIE

Men of the 27th Division passing in review before Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, Commanding General of the 2nd Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division, at the division review of the veterans from the engagement of the St.-Souplet and the Hindenburg line.

COLOR-GUARD PASSING THE REVIEWING OFFICERS





*IN A MILITARY CEMETERY IN
FRANCE*

Maj.-Gen. George W. Read (left) and Brig.-Gen. George S. Simonds, inspecting the cemetery wherein lie dead of the 27th and 30th divisions, Bony, Aisne, France.

*GENERAL REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN
MILITARY CEMETERY AT
BONY, AISNE, FRANCE*

Figures in the center foreground are Maj.-Gen. George W. Read and Brig.-Gen. George S. Simonds.



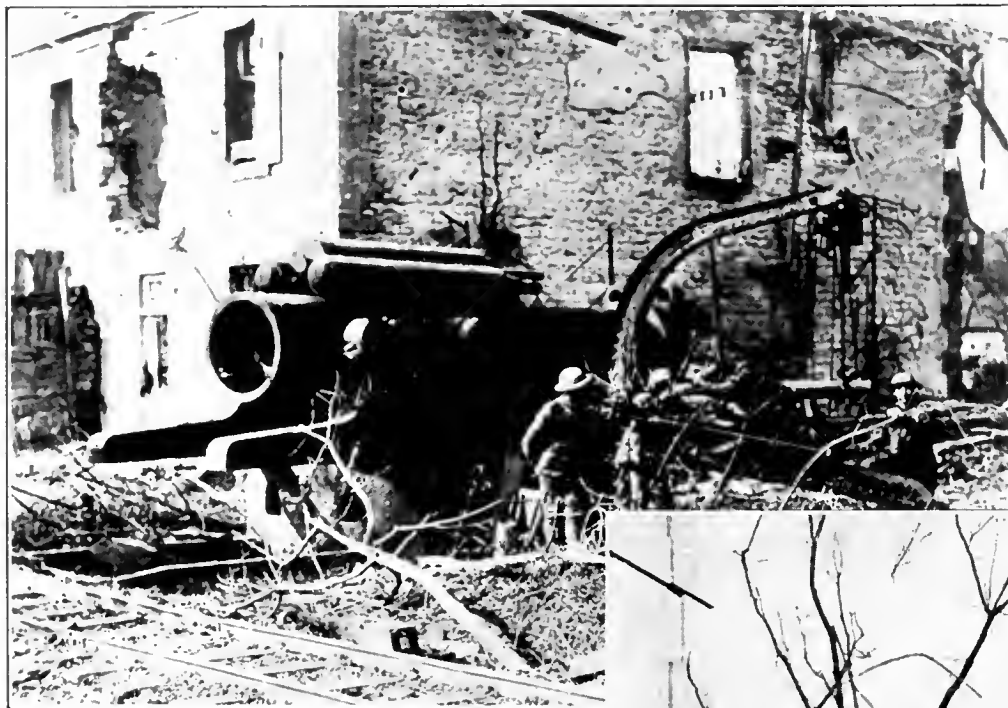


INSPECTING TROPHIES OF THE BATTLE

*Left to right: Maj.-Gen. George W. Read and
Brig.-Gen. George S. Simonds inspecting German
field-pieces captured by the 27th and 30th divisions
near Bellicourt, Aisne, France.*

*Maj.-Gen. George W. Read looking over a Ger-
man armored car captured by the 27th Division,
near Bellicourt, Aisne, France.*





SILENCED GERMAN BARKERS

German 38-cm. gun captured by members of the 106th Field Artillery of the 27th Division while operating with the 33rd Division. The photo shows the hoist and railroad tracks used in handling ammunition.



Another view of the gun.



ATTACKING THE COMMON ENEMY

Members of the 107th Infantry, 27th Division, who have returned from the Hindenburg line engagements, conducting a "cootie" hunting expedition; Blagny-Trouville, Somme, France.



*AMMUNITION TRAIN OF THE 42ND
BATTALION, AUSTRALIAN
ARTILLERY*

*Passing through the gap cleared of debris built
by the 102nd Engineers*



REMOVING MILITARY OBSTACLES

*Members of the 102nd Engineers, 27th Division,
cutting a road through the ruins of a bridge destroyed
by the retreating Germans, east of St.-Souplet, Nord,
France.*



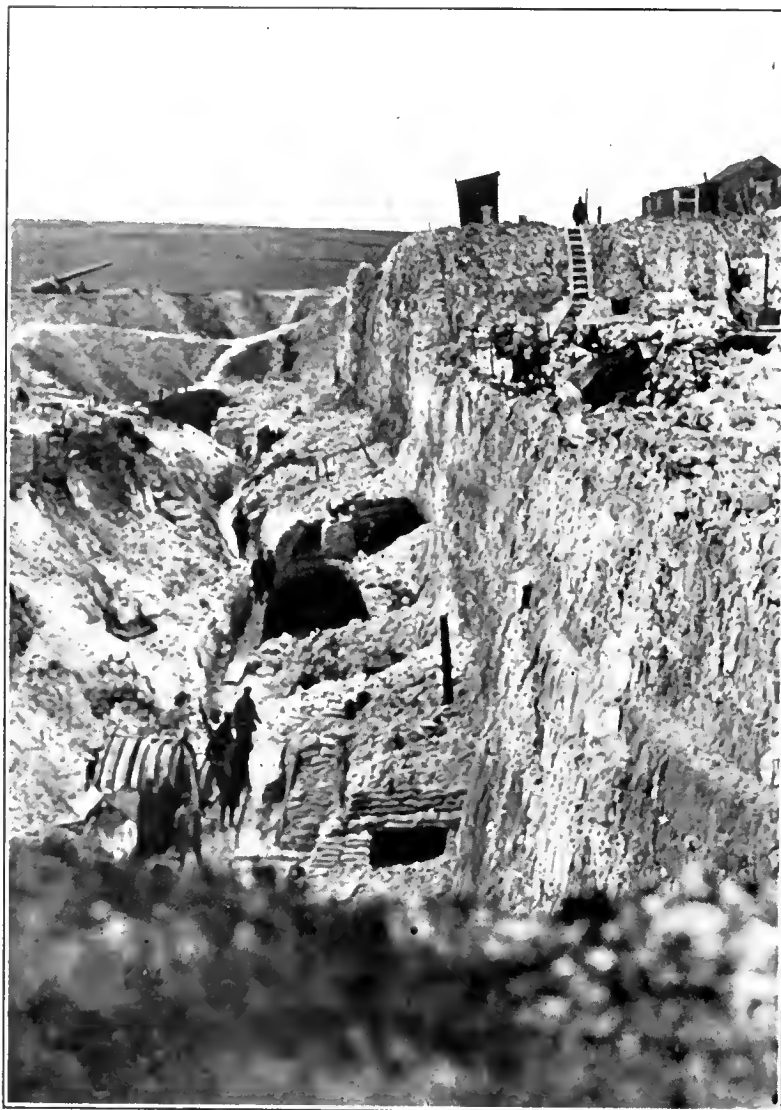
ROAD REPAIR AT THE FRONT

First Australian Company repairing shelled road in front of regimental headquarters of the 27th Division after a shell had struck and killed two officers and two enlisted men of the Headquarters Troop. The officers were Capt. Bryant and Lieut. Paris. Photo made at Ronssoy, Somme, France.



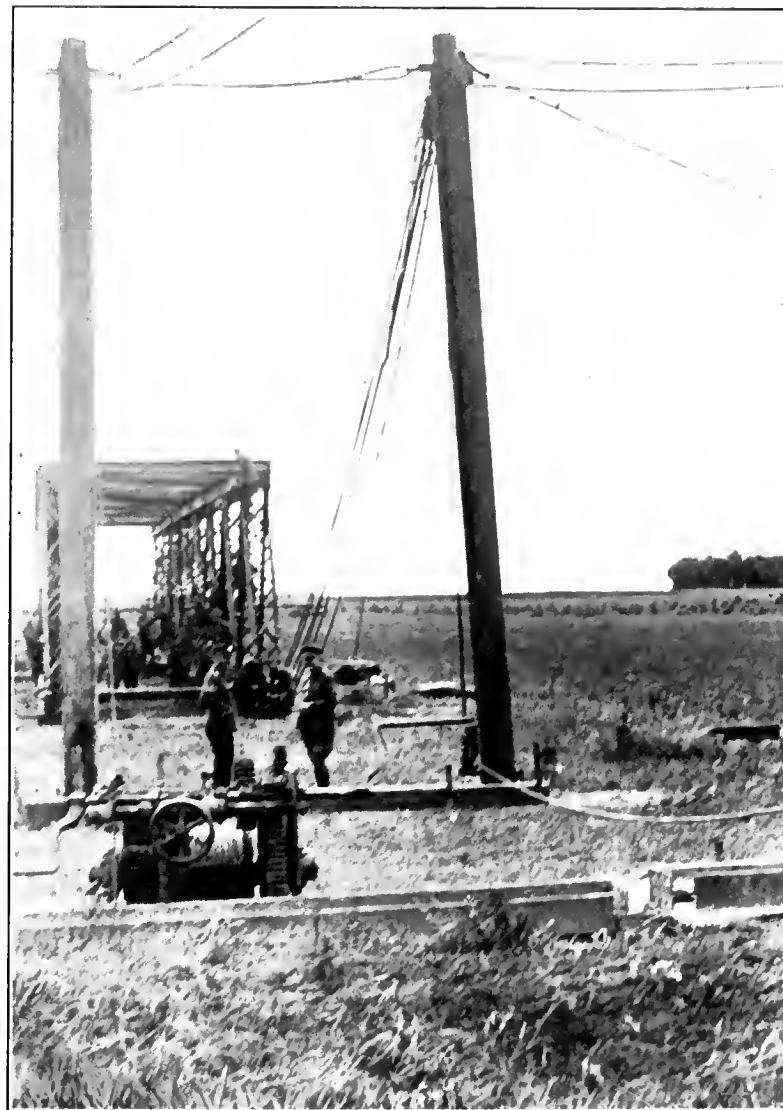
IN THE RESERVE LINE

Members of the 107th Infantry waiting in reserve dugouts for orders to go into first-line trenches, at St.-Gillis, France.



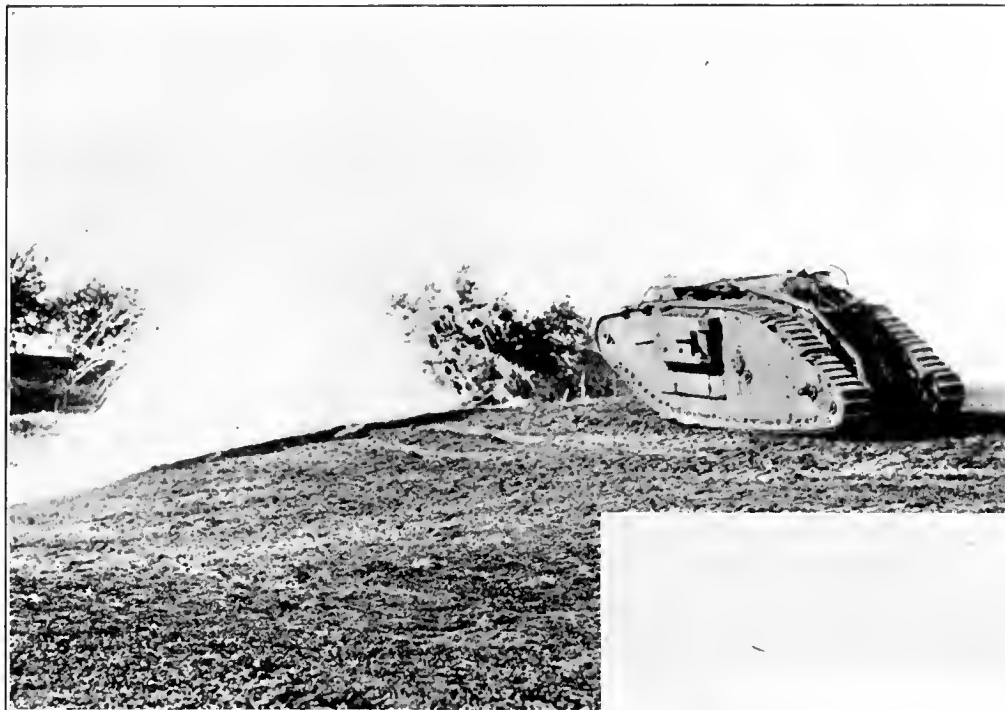
HEADQUARTERS IN QUARRY

Quarry where the 27th Division headquarters was located at Ronssoy, Somme, France



BRIDGE BUILT BY BRITISH ENGINEERS

A bridge constructed by the British engineers near Beauquesnes, Somme, France. It is of the largest type and strong enough for passage of tanks and large guns. Its construction was demonstrated to American engineers of the 27th Division.



TANKS AND INFANTRY IN BATTLE PRACTICE

Smoke-bombs bursting on left of tank. The wind carries the smoke in front of the tank and screens it as it advances toward small trees where the supposed enemy has machine-gun nests.

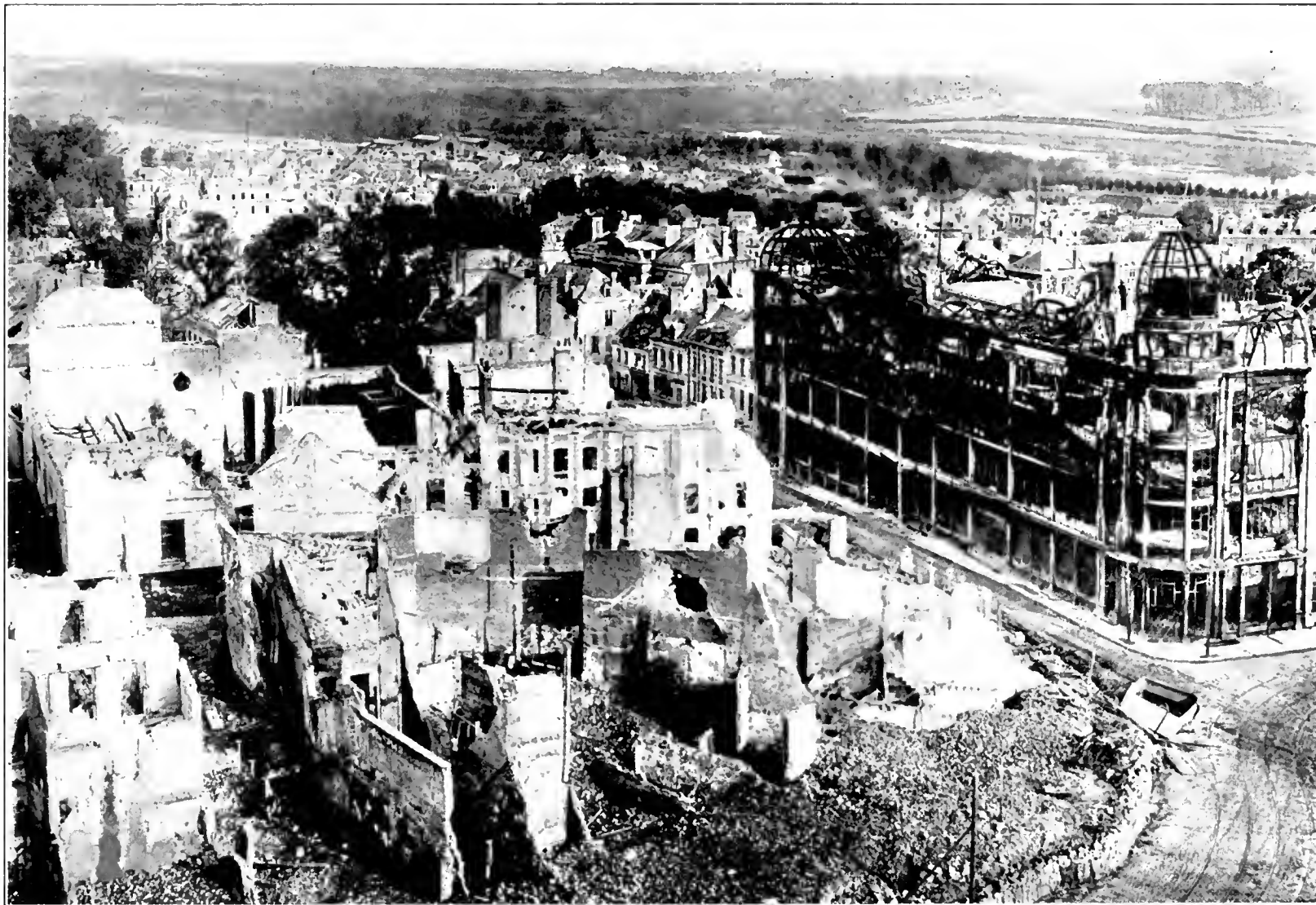
Men of the 107th Regiment Infantry, near Beauquesnes, Somme, France, advancing behind tanks; one platoon of infantry follows behind each tank.





TANKS EFFECTIVE IN SMASHING HINDENBURG LINE

One of the tanks which supported the successful American and Australian attack upon the Hindenburg line near Le Catelet, arriving in the village of Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



WRECKED CITY OF ST.-QUENTIN

Havoc-ridden city of St.-Quentin which was recaptured by the American and British forces. American 2nd Army Corps headquarters were located here. This picture and those on the following three pages illustrate the ruins in the city of St.-Quentin, in the capture of which the 27th Division aided.



RUINS OF ST.-QUENTIN CATHEDRAL

Interior of the destroyed edifice.



THE WRECK OF ST.-QUENTIN CATHEDRAL

Wire entanglements and machine-gun emplacements in foreground, testify to the fact that the Huns used this sacred structure as a fortified stronghold.



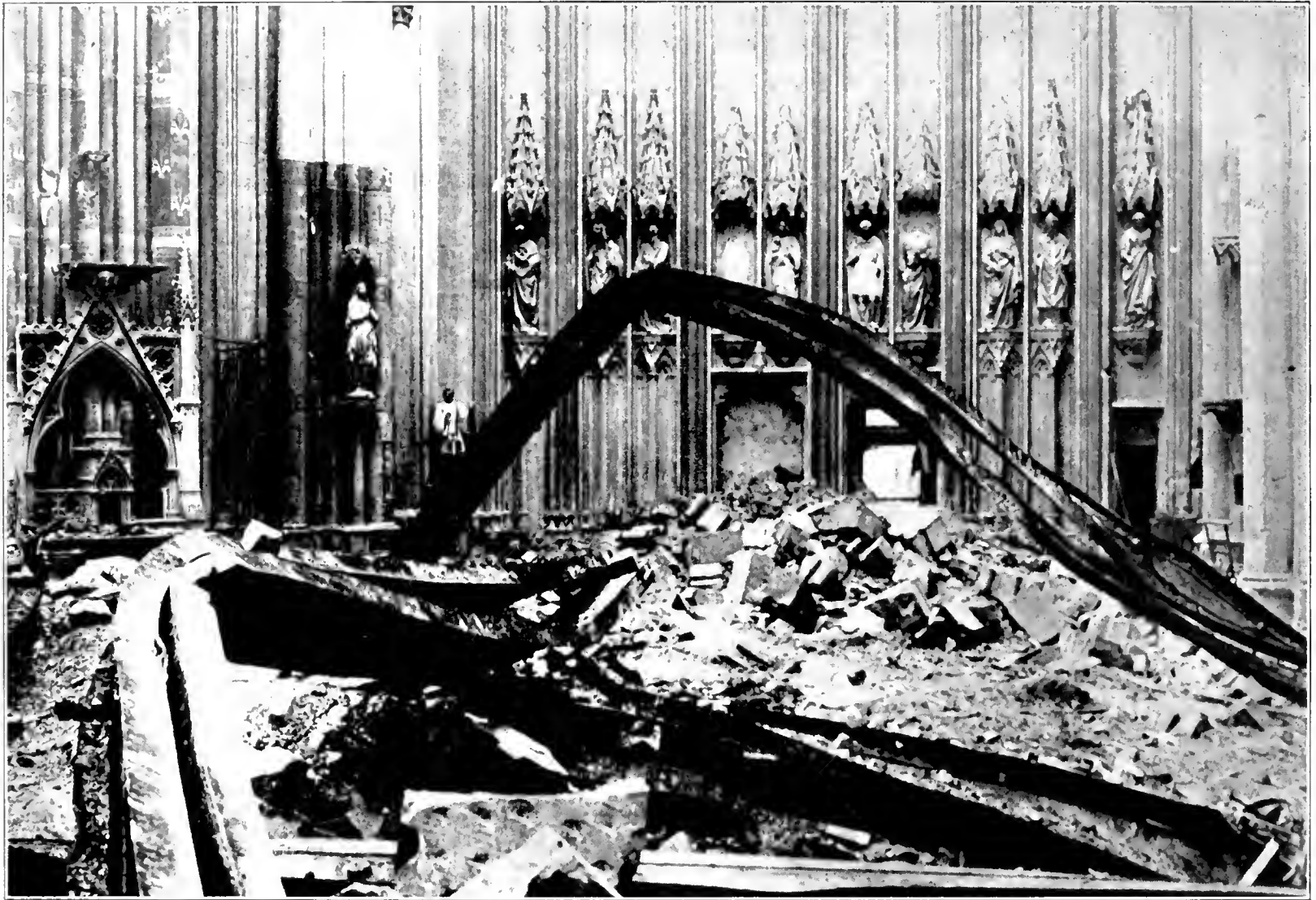
*RUINS AROUND THE WRECKED
CATHEDRAL OF ST.-QUENTIN*

The 27th Division aided in the capture of this city

*THE HÔTEL DE VILLE, WITH GER-
MAN PRISONERS MARCHING IN THE
FOREGROUND*

*An American flag is flying from the window
over the entrance.*





STATUARY IN THE RUINED CATHEDRAL OF ST.-QUENTIN

Falling girders and other construction materials piled in this famous hall are conclusive evidence of Hun sacrilege. Another epoch in the sacrilegious trait of the Huns.

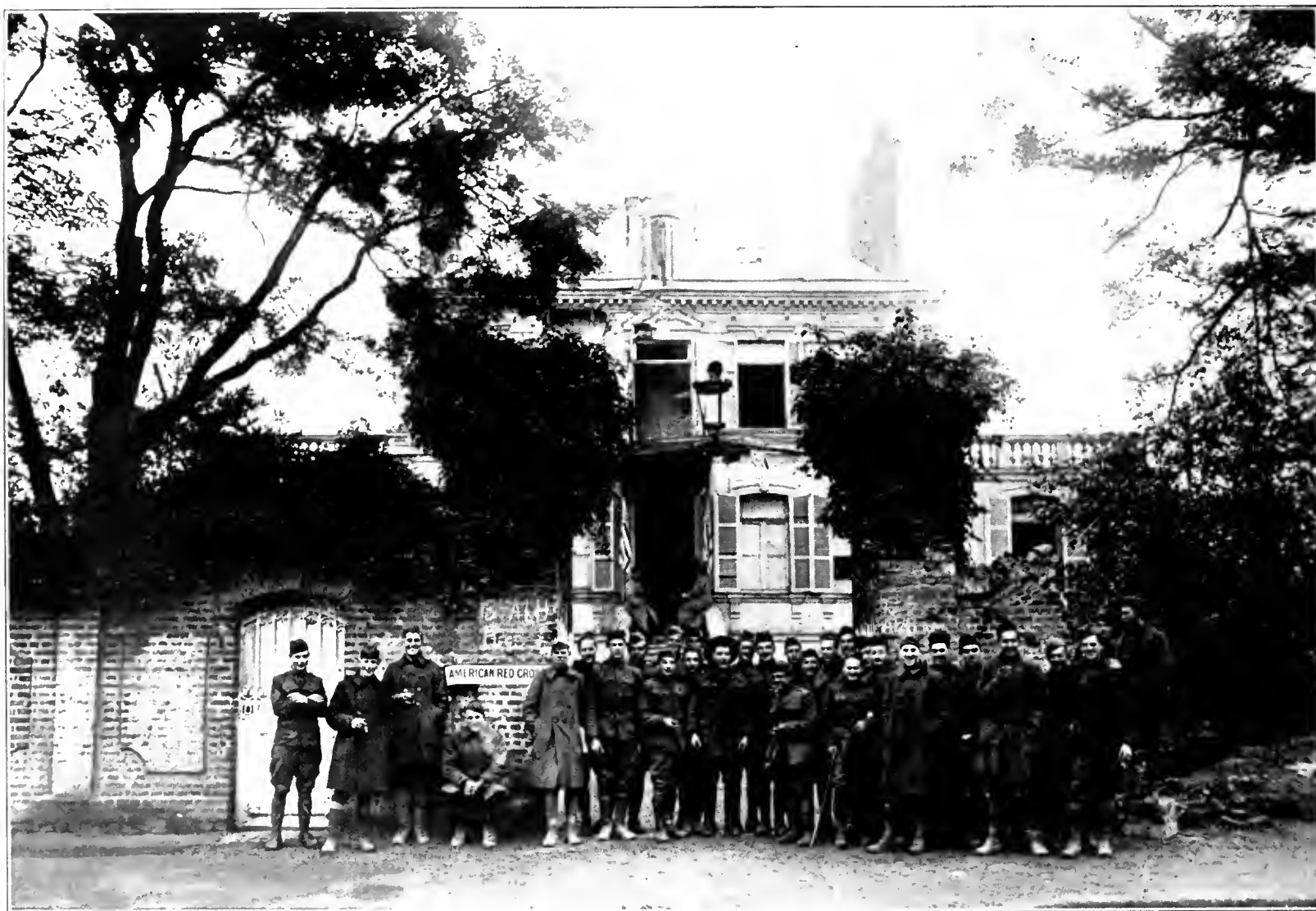


THE Y. M. C. A., PROVIDER OF GOOD THINGS

Staff of the 27th Division Y. M. C. A. Left to right: John Barnes, divisional secretary; William O'Grady, business secretary; William Vandyke, accountant; and Ernest Wellman, warehouse. A line of New York veterans of the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements are getting some of the war-time luxuries at the window. Photo taken at Corbie, Somme, France.

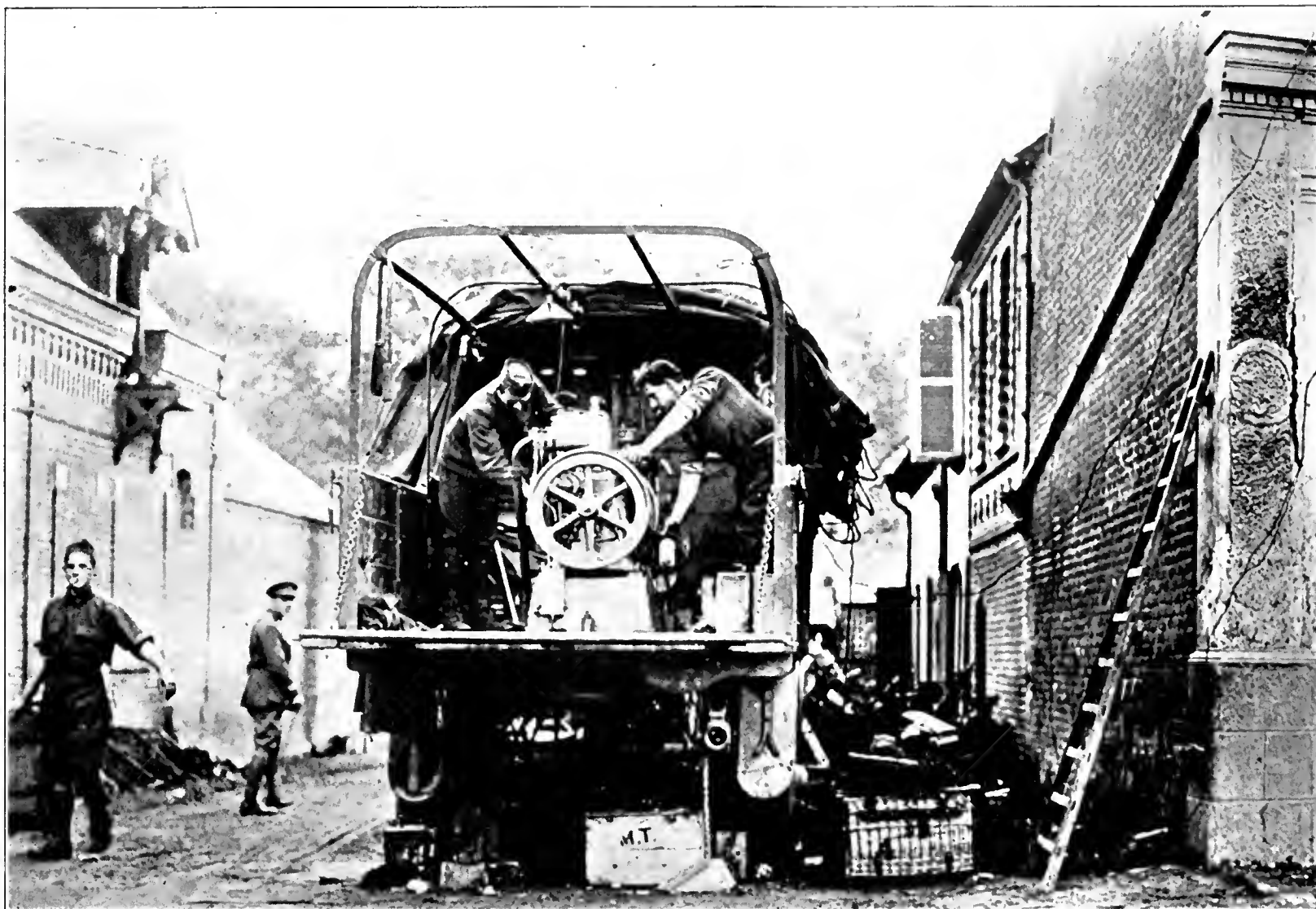
Men of the 27th Division just in from the front lines making a raid on the American Y. M. C. A. at Corbie, France.





AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUB FOR SOLDIERS

New York soldiers of the 27th Division standing in front of the American Red Cross clubhouse at Corbie, the rest camp of the 27th Division.



MILITARY LIGHTING PLANT

Men of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion, 27th Division, generating electricity in the field. The motor feeds one hundred and fifty twenty-five-watt lights.



MAINTAINING THE "NERVES" OF THE DIVISION

Maj. Howe of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion (formerly 1st Battalion, N. Y. S. C.), 27th Division, receiving a message from headquarters, in an exchange that was at one time a part of the telephone system of the German forces at Busigny, France.

MEN OF THE 102ND FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION AND 108TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY

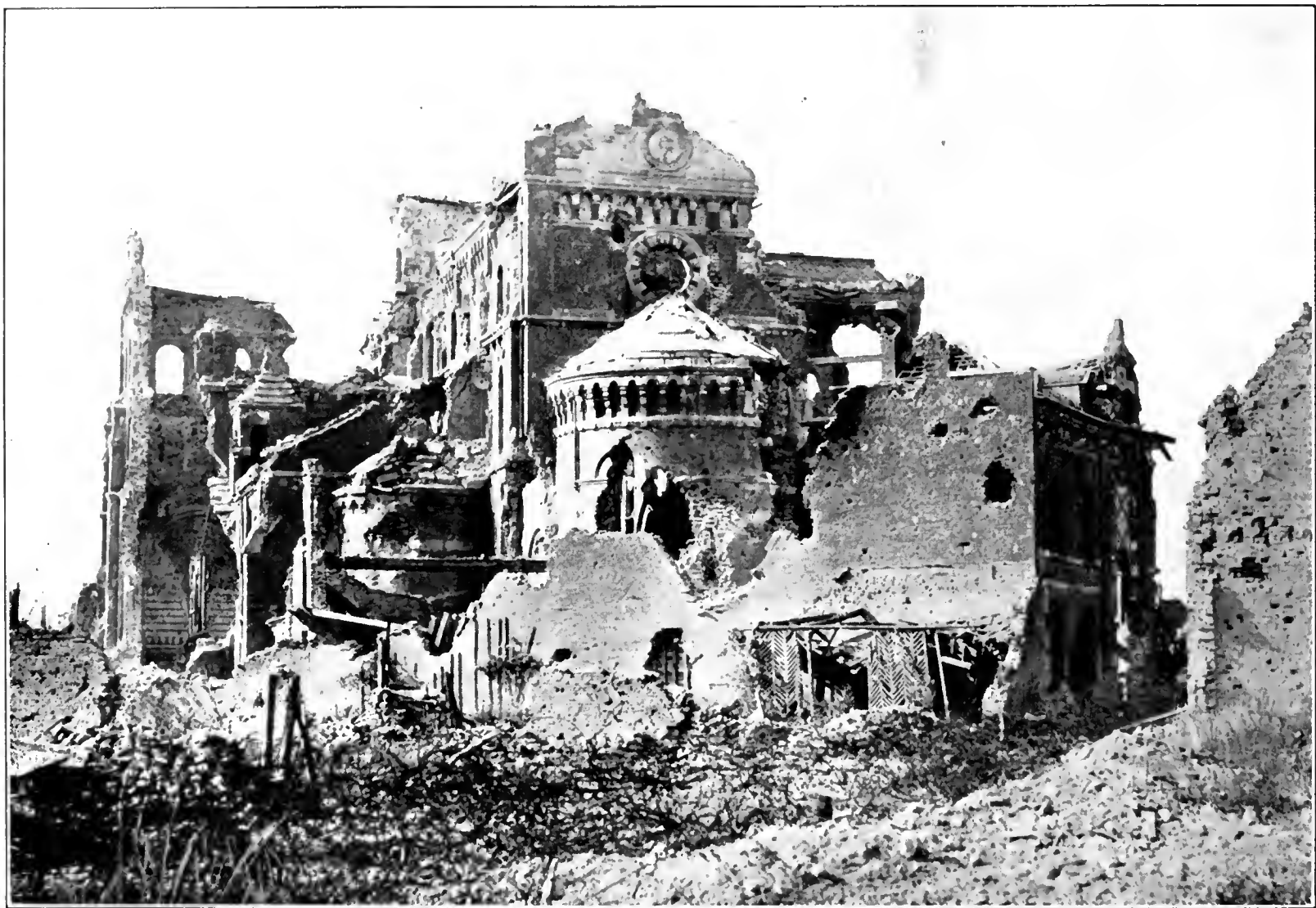
Sending back messages to headquarters by radio telegraph, from Abeele, Belgium.





ALBERT, FRANCE, AS THE HUNS LEFT IT

This photograph and the one on the opposite page show the condition of the town of Albert when the 27th Division entered the town. In this photo several officers of the division—left to right: Maj. R. L. Howe, 102nd Field Signal Battalion; First-Lieut. C. S. Callaway, Adjutant 102nd Field Signal Battalion, and Lt.-Col. H. B. Battenberg, Acting Adjutant of Division—are shown climbing over the ruins of the cathedral.



*THE PILE OF SHATTERED MASONRY ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL
OF ALBERT, FRANCE*



BOSECHEPE FELT THE HAND OF KULTUR

These pictures are striking examples of the havoc wrought by Hun artillery fire in the beautiful little town of Bosechepe. The town served for a time as advanced headquarters of the 105th Regiment, Infantry. Since 1917 the place was subjected to an almost continuous artillery attack, due largely to the fact that all roads leading into the town were in full view of the enemy.



HER HOME A ROCK-PILE

Amiens, France, did not suffer as much as did some other towns in France, the majority of its buildings being in good condition after the four years of war. However, after the German evacuation, when its natives started returning, there were many heartaches such as was experienced by the woman in the photograph, who is shown sitting on a pile of rocks that was her home before the Germans came and destroyed it with their artillery. The 27th Division reached Amiens about the time that the first civilians were returning to the city after the evacuation.



PROMPT TREATMENT FOR WOUNDED AT FRONT

In the foreground of this photograph stretcher-bearers are shown conveying a wounded man, on a wheel litter, to a first-aid dressing-station, while in the background Company A of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion is still firing on the Germans. The photograph was made in the line at Mazinghien, east of St.-Souplet, France.

PRISONERS USED AS STRETCHER-BEARERS

Prisoners taken in the attack on the Hindenburg line near Bellicourt are pressed into service as stretcher-bearers while the fighting is still in progress.





"SECOND AID" AT THE FRONT

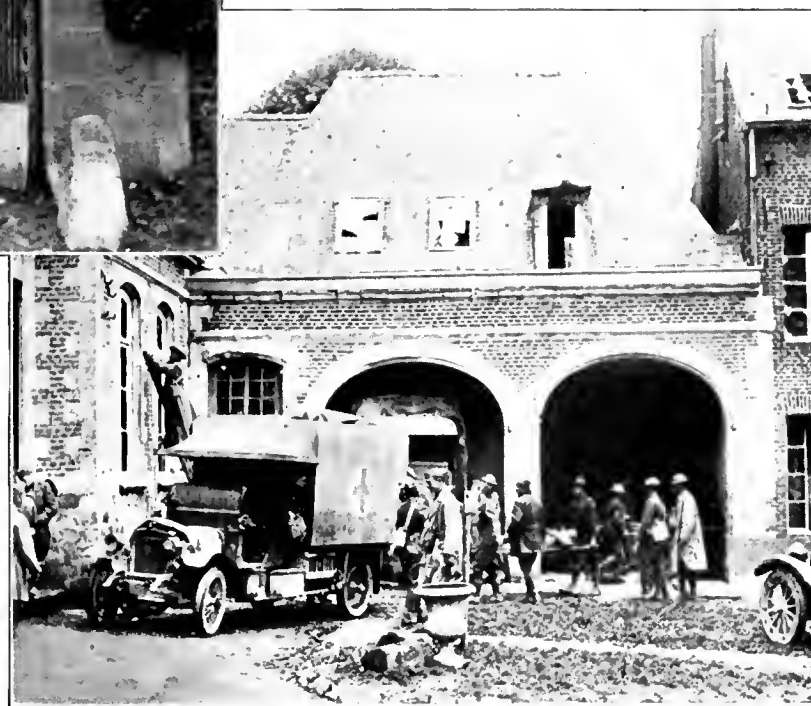
The chaplain of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion is here shown cheering up a wounded soldier of the 106th Regiment, Infantry, at a dressing-station in Ronssoy, Somme, France.



HEADQUARTERS THAT WAS SHELLED BY ENEMY

In this photograph officers of the 27th Division are shown moving into a new headquarters in the town of Busigny, France. Two hours after this photograph was made the building was selected as a target by the Germans and several well-placed shots resulted in the wounding of four men of the Division Headquarters Troops.

TAKING CARE OF THE WOUNDED AFTER THE SHELLING OF THE BUILDING





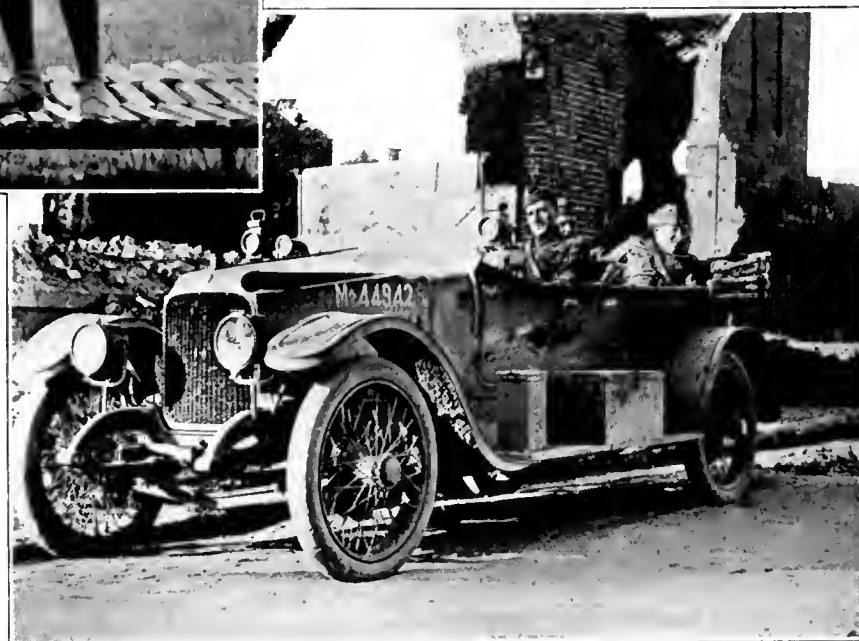
MAKING USE OF THE "SPOILS OF WAR"

German prisoners, just captured, bringing in wounded from the lines east of Ronssoy, France.



OFFICERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Left to right: Lieut. A. B. Peterson; Lieut. Young, British Army Intelligence Section; Lieut. Thomas, 27th Division Headquarters, Intelligence Section; Lieut. Forrester, French Army; and Lieut. Morris, 27th Division Headquarters. Taken at Oudezele, France, July 4, 1918.



Rear seat on left, Maj. A. L. Howe; on right, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Battenberg; front seat, on right, First-Lieut. G. S. Callaway—arriving at Bapaume, Pas de Calais, France.



GEN. O'RYAN ON BATTLE-FIELD

Left to right: Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division; Second-Lieut. J. D. Eddy, A. D. C. to Gen. O'Ryan, and Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid. Judge Advocate of the 27th Division, on the scene of the battle of St.-Souplet, Nord, France.



Divisional branch of the Intelligence Division of the 27th Division mapping out a plan of campaign at division headquarters, Corbie, Somme, France. In the photo, left to right: Capt. A. B. Peterson, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff; Lieut. Leon Davo; Pvt. E. O'Ryan, Clerk; and Lieut. Herbert Forch.

COMRADES IN ARMS

Officers of the 27th Division with their comrades of the British forces operating with the New York Division. Left to right: Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the 27th Division; Capt. MacDonald, R. E., British Corps; First-Lieut. Soutter, Medical Corps, 27th Division; Capt. Carter, R. E., British Corps. Photo taken at Volkeringhove, France.





PRIVATE VANDERBILT WITH POILUS

Pvt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who for a time commanded the 102nd Engineers of the 27th Division, with a group of French soldiers at Brest, France.



SNATCHING FORTY WINKS

Member of the 104th Field Artillery, 27th Division, asleep in his bunk with field-piece and high explosive beside him. He and his cat sleep in great ease, considering the surroundings. Photo was made at La Claire, Meuse, France, while the 104th Field Artillery was operating with the 33rd Division.



PEPPERING THE BOCHE

Company A of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, taking a shot at the Germans from a front-line trench at Mazinghen, east of St.-Souplet, Nord, France.

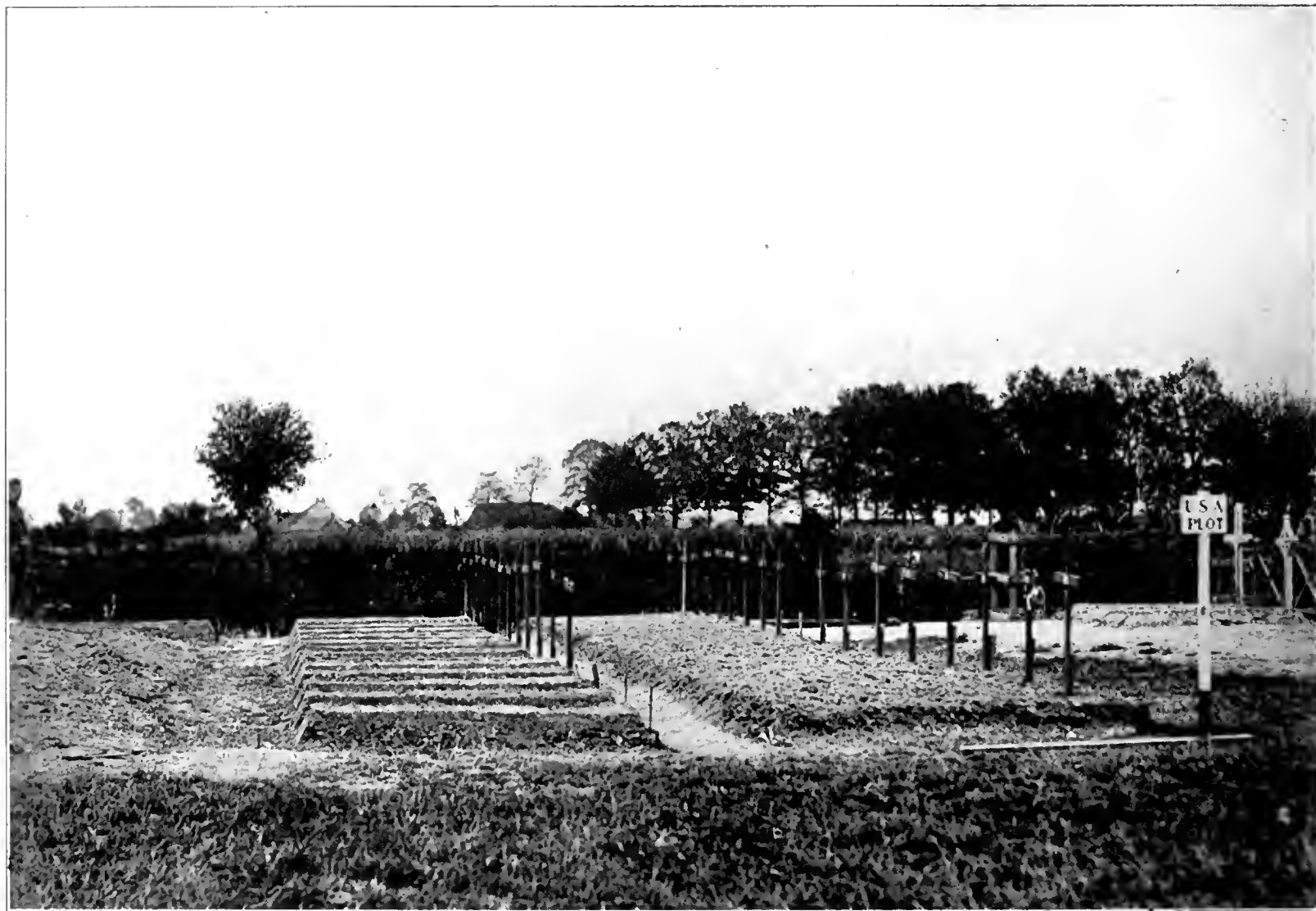


REGISTERING GRAVES OF NEW YORK'S HEROES

Second-Lieut. S. S. Curtis, Divisional Burial Officer, at the grave of Sergt. G. F. Becker, Co. C, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, in the St.-Emilie Cemetery, France. Sergt. Becker was killed on September 29, 1918.

Graves of some of the men who were killed in the Hindenburg drive, near Bony, France. Second-Lieut. S. S. Curtis, Divisional Burial Officer, is in the right foreground of photo.





NEW YORK SOLDIERS BURIED HERE

Thirty-eight men from the 105th, 106th, and 107th Regiments, Infantry, and 105th Machine Gun Battalion are buried in this plot in the Abeele Aerodrome Military Cemetery, Abeele, Belgium. Lieut.-Col. M. N. Liebmann of the 105th Regiment, Infantry, is the sixth cross from the farthest end of the back row. Lieut.-Col. Liebmann was buried here on August 18, 1918.



THE HINDENBURG LINE BATTLE-FIELD

General view of the battle-fields over which the 27th and 30th divisions fought in the drive through the Hindenburg line. Every shell-hole was used for machine-gun emplacements. The cliff in the background was completely fortified with hundreds of machine-guns. Taken at Le Cateau, Nord, France.

View of the battle-fields over which the 27th and 30th divisions fought in the drive through the Hindenburg line.





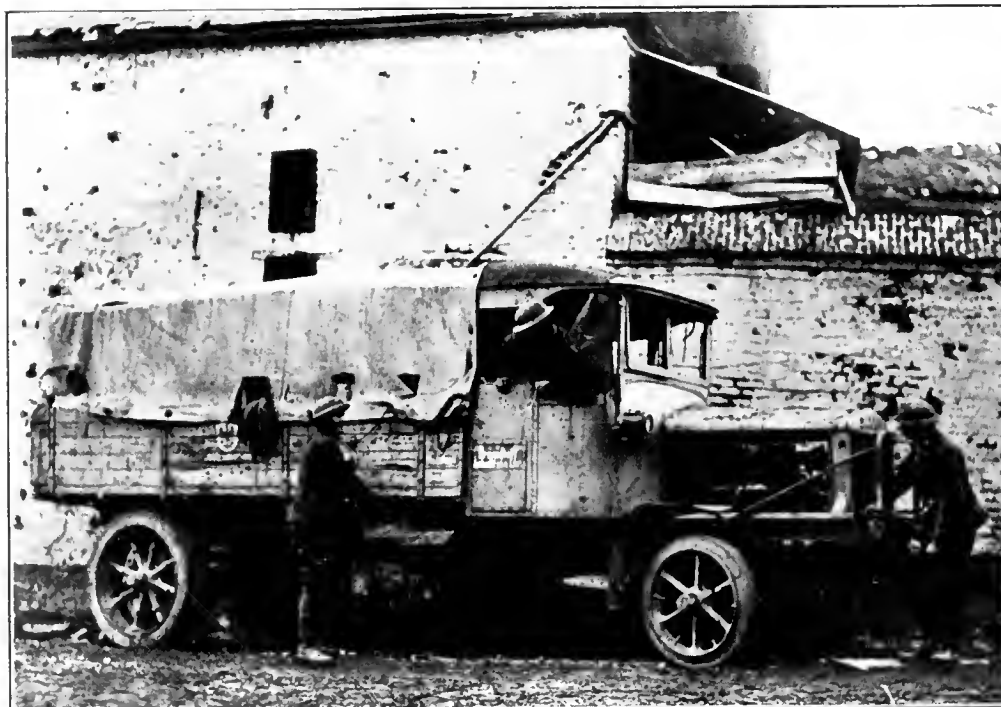
HINDENBURG LINE BATTLE-FIELD

View of the shell-holed terrain over which the 27th Division fought in the drive which smashed the Hindenburg line between Duncan Post and Bony, Aisne, France. Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the 27th Division, can be seen on the left inspecting the battle-field.



GERMAN PLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY 27TH DIVISION

Hun machine which was brought to earth in flames by machine-gunners of the 27th Division at Le Cateau, Nord, France.



CAPTURED MOTOR-TRUCKS

Members of the 27th Division overhauling a motor-lorry left behind by the fast-retreating Germans. Taken at St.-Souplet, Nord, France.

GERMAN FIVE-TON LORRY CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS OF THE 27TH DIVISION IN THE ST.-SOUPLET ENGAGEMENT

Sergeant Hackett of the Motor Transportation, 27th Division, the repair specialist of the division, is in the car. The lorry is now carrying supplies for the American forces. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.





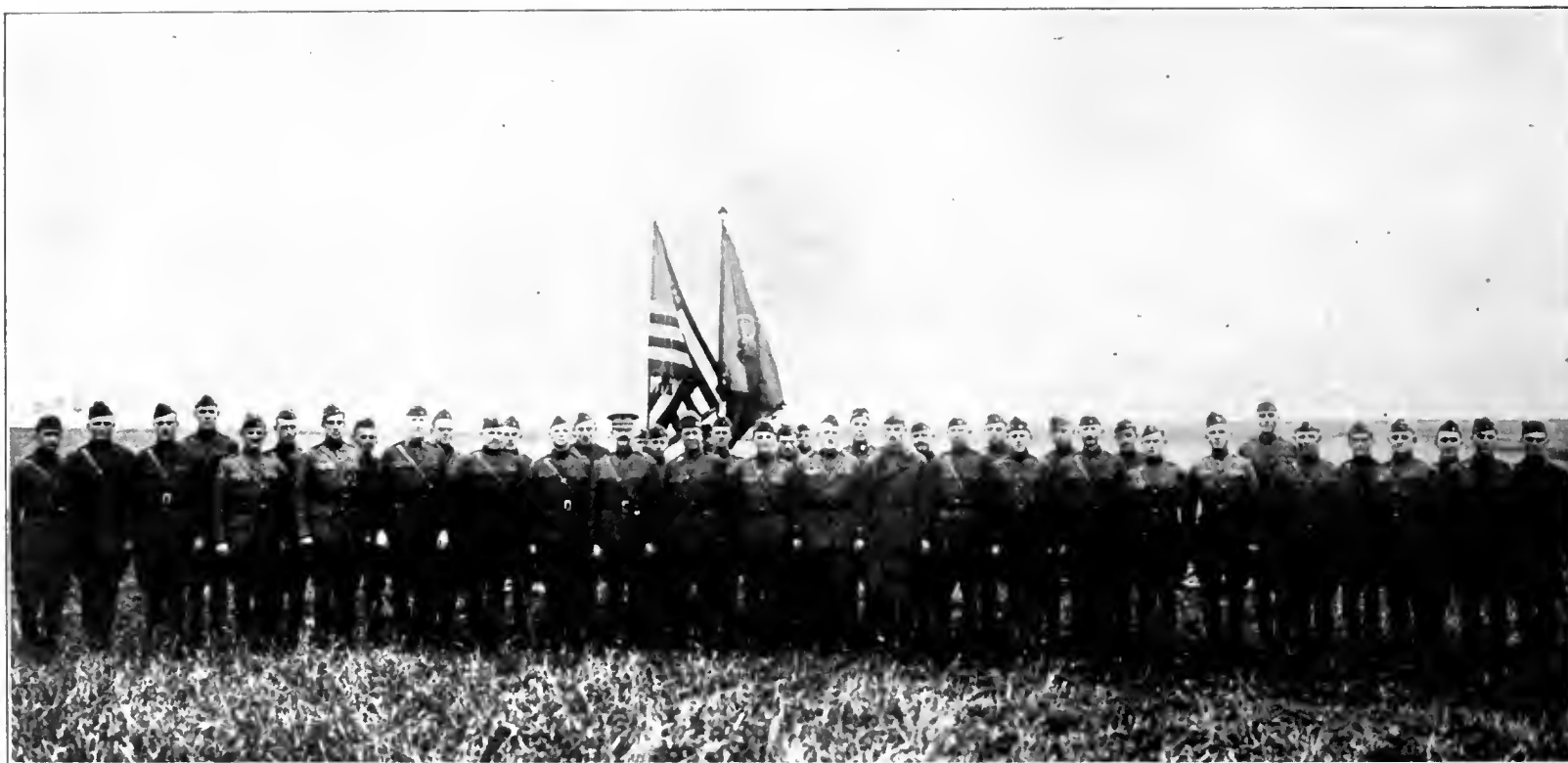
HEADQUARTERS OF THE 105TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY

Located about four miles from the front lines. This position, "somewhere in France," was frequently shelled by artillery fire.

27TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

The 27th Division occupied this building as headquarters from September 7 to 24, 1918. It was occupied by Marshal Sir Douglas Haig during the battle of the Somme in 1916, and later by General Byng. Officer in foreground is Capt. P. Jaecckel, aide to Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.





OFFICERS OF THE 107TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY

Left to right: Lieut. J. S. Snyder, Co. M; Lieut. W. A. Smith, Supply Co.; Lieut. Harry F. Allen, Headquarters Co.; Lieut. D. A. Albright, Co. H; Lieut. Charles P. Gray, Sanitary Detachment; Lieut. A. L. Bibbons, Co. G; Lieut. Hiram W. Taylor, Supply Co.; Lieut. Jesse M. Hughes, Co. D; Capt. Harry B. Heylman, Personnel Adjutant; Lieut. Luther M. McBell, Jr., Co. B; Capt. Douglas C. Desard, 53rd Brigade Adjutant; Lieut. Joseph P. Murphy, Co. I; Capt. Edward H. Kent; Lieut. Edward L. Holloway, Co. H; Brig.-Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, commanding 53rd Brigade; Lieut. Alexander Strands, Co. K; Lieut.-Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding the regiment; Lieut. William G. LeCompt, Co. F; Maj. Thomas J. Brady; Lieut. Eugene L. Mulloney, Headquarters Co.; Maj. Raymond A. Turnbull, Sanitary Detachment; Chaplain Peter B. Hoey; Capt. Royland Tompkin, Co. H; Lieut. William J. Coogan, Sanitary Detachment; Capt. W. C. Wilson, Headquarters Co.; Lieut. Albert N. Benedick, Sanitary Detachment; Capt. H. P. Rigga, Sanitary Detachment; Lieut. R. C. Johnson, Co. G; Lieut. Edwin L. Munson, Co. C; Capt. Henry A. Bansel, Sanitary Detachment; Lieut. G. B. Daniel, Co. K; Lieut. Claude G. Leland, Co. I; Lieut. Georges D. Bragdon, Co. E; Lieut. Herbert F. Shower, Co. A; Capt. David C. Bull, Sanitary Detachment; Capt. John A. Korschen, Co. F; Chaplain H. W. Stewart; Lieut. F. D. Conklin, Co. A; Lieut. Arthur Talbot, Headquarters Co.; and Lieut. John C. Nelson, Headquarters Co. Taken in Corbie, France, on November 10, 1918.



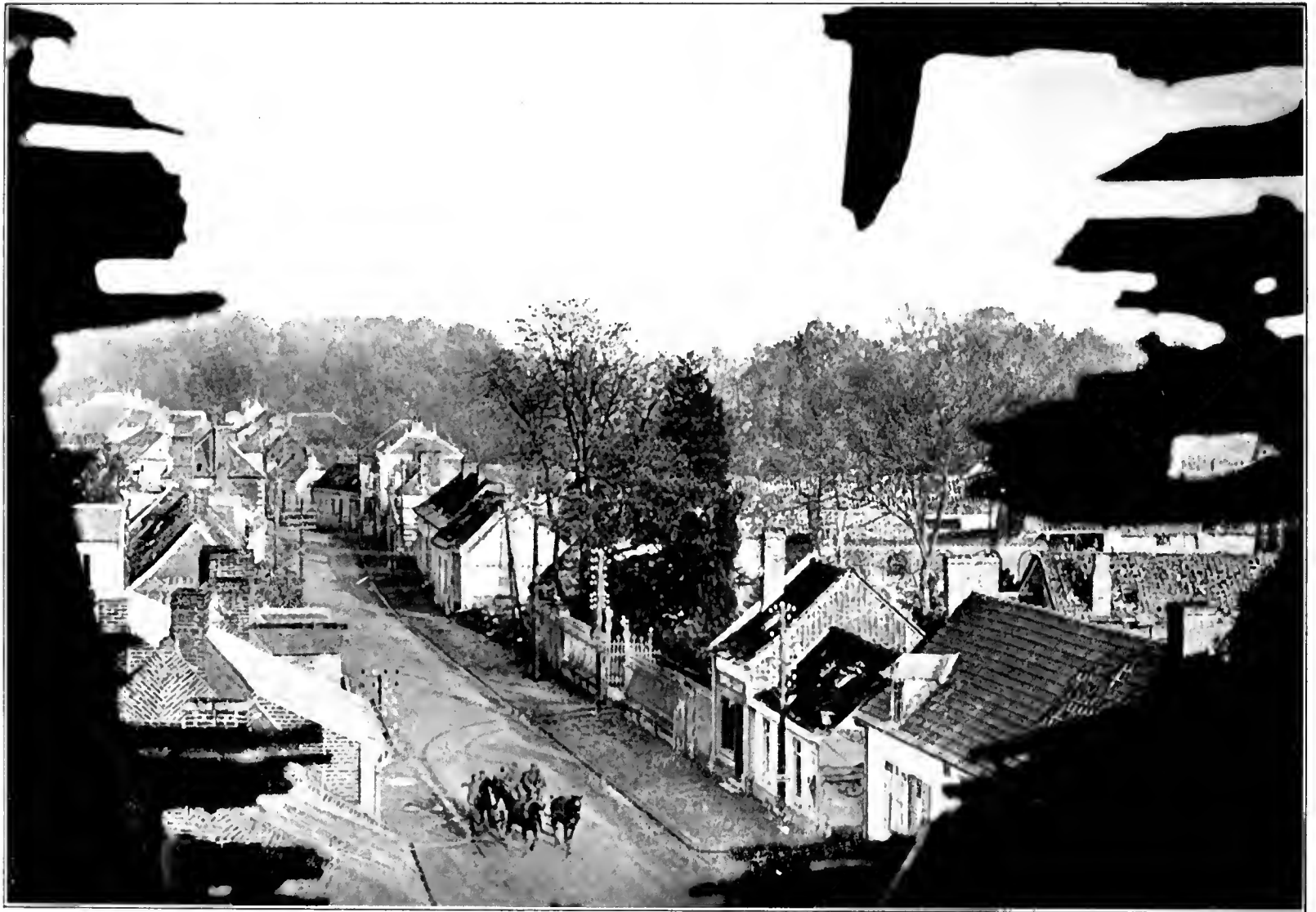
*REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE 27TH DIVISION ON
WAY TO FRONT*

British ammunition train passing through the town of Brancourt, Le Grand, France, on the way to reinforce the 27th Division at the front. The picture is prettily framed by the doorway.



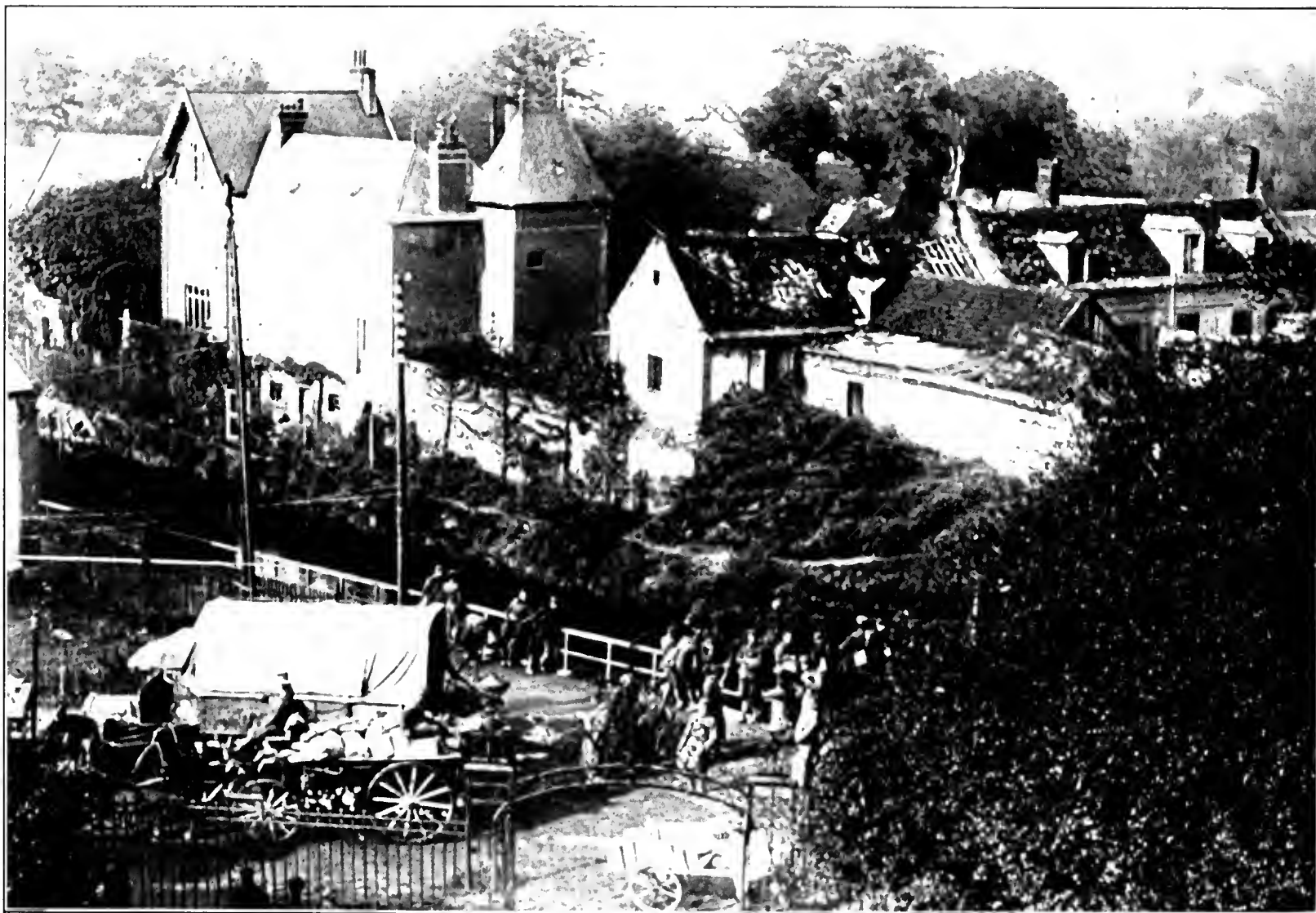
*NEW YORK'S SOLDIERS SIGHT-SEEING IN
FRANCE*

Members of the 106th Regiment, Infantry, coming out of the entrance to the Citadel, Doullens, Somme France. The headquarters of the regiment were established here.



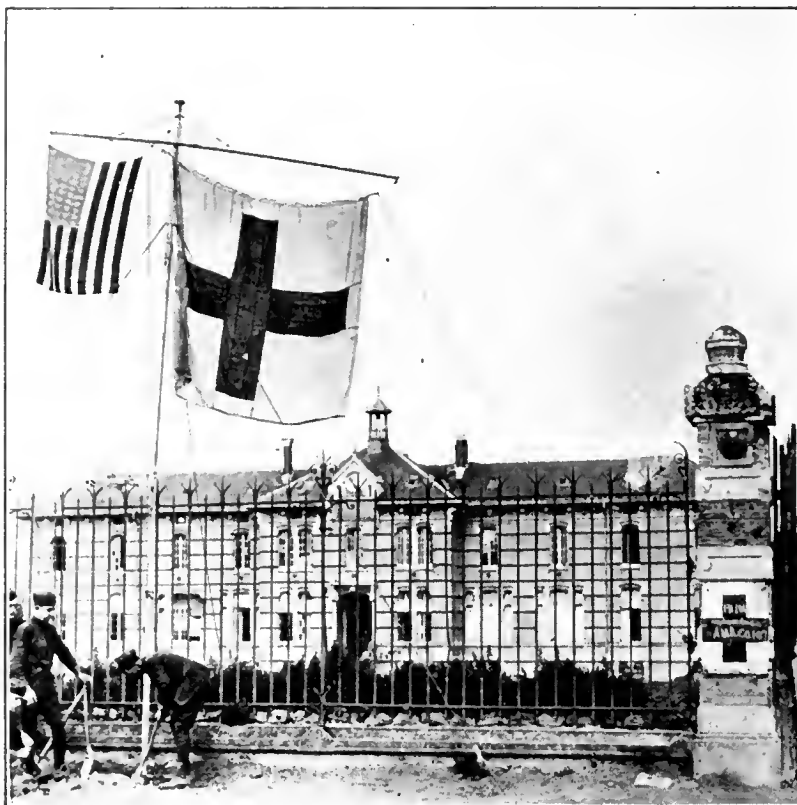
VIEW OF CORBIE FROM SHELL-HOLE IN CHURCH TOWER

An unusual view of the town of Corbie, taken from a shell-hole in the tower of the church. Corbie was the rest camp of the 27th Division, and many New York troops were billeted in the houses in the foreground.



THE REST CAMP OF THE 27TH DIVISION

View of the town of Corbie, with the Canal La Somme in the foreground. The picture gives an idea of the beauty of the spot where the New York soldiers rested from their intense fighting at the Hindenburg line.



HOSPITAL FOR 27TH DIVISION MEN

This hospital, the headquarters for the sick and wounded of the 27th Division, is many miles from the noise of the guns, and the convalescent have the beautiful La Somme Canal to stroll along. The hospital is located at Corbie, Somme, France.

107TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, MEN IN GLISY

Members of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, in the town of Glisy, where they are resting from their strenuous efforts at the Hindenburg line. The organization is receiving fresh men to replace the casualties of the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements.





GERMANS WOUNDED AT HINDENBURG LINE

German wounded at the first-aid dressing-station near Hamel, France. The men were all wounded and captured in the Hindenburg-line engagement. The 27th Division led the way in the attack, and smashed the great defense system. The Australians then came up and held the line.

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY AMERICANS

Thousands of German prisoners taken by New Yorkers of the 27th Division and members of the 33rd Division, in the severe fighting around the St.-Quentin-Cambrai district. The photograph was taken at Roisel, France.





IIUN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE 27TH DIVISION

Captured Germans passing through the town of Péronne, Somme, France, on their way to the prison cages. The New Yorkers captured a great number of prisoners in the hard fighting around the Hindenburg line.

FIRST BOCHE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT HINDENBURG LINE

These Huns have the distinction of being among the first of the thousands to be snared by the 27th Division in the action at the Hindenburg line. The photograph was taken at Roisel, France.





*AMONG THE FIRST TO BE CAPTURED
AT THE HINDENBURG LINE*

A few more of the Huns who were among the first to be captured during the intense fighting at the Hindenburg line. They were captured by the 27th and 33rd divisions. Taken at Roisel, France.

*CAPTURED BY THE NEW YORK
SOLDIERS AND APPARENTLY NOT
VERY SORRY*

The Huns are waiting to be moved to the prison cages.





SOLDIER WHO WON DISTINCTION, AND TROOPS IN REVIEW

Corp. L. K. Knowlson of the 105th Signal Platoon, 27th Division (insert), was the first American soldier to win the British Military Medal. He was cited for maintaining an artillery observation-post telephone line to the covering batteries while under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire at Scottish Woods, near Dickebush Lake. The artillery was able to break up a counterattack for which the enemy was assembling in large numbers at Bois Carré, Doullens, Somme, France.

Column of New York veterans of the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements at the 27th Divisional review before Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, at Corbie, Somme, France.



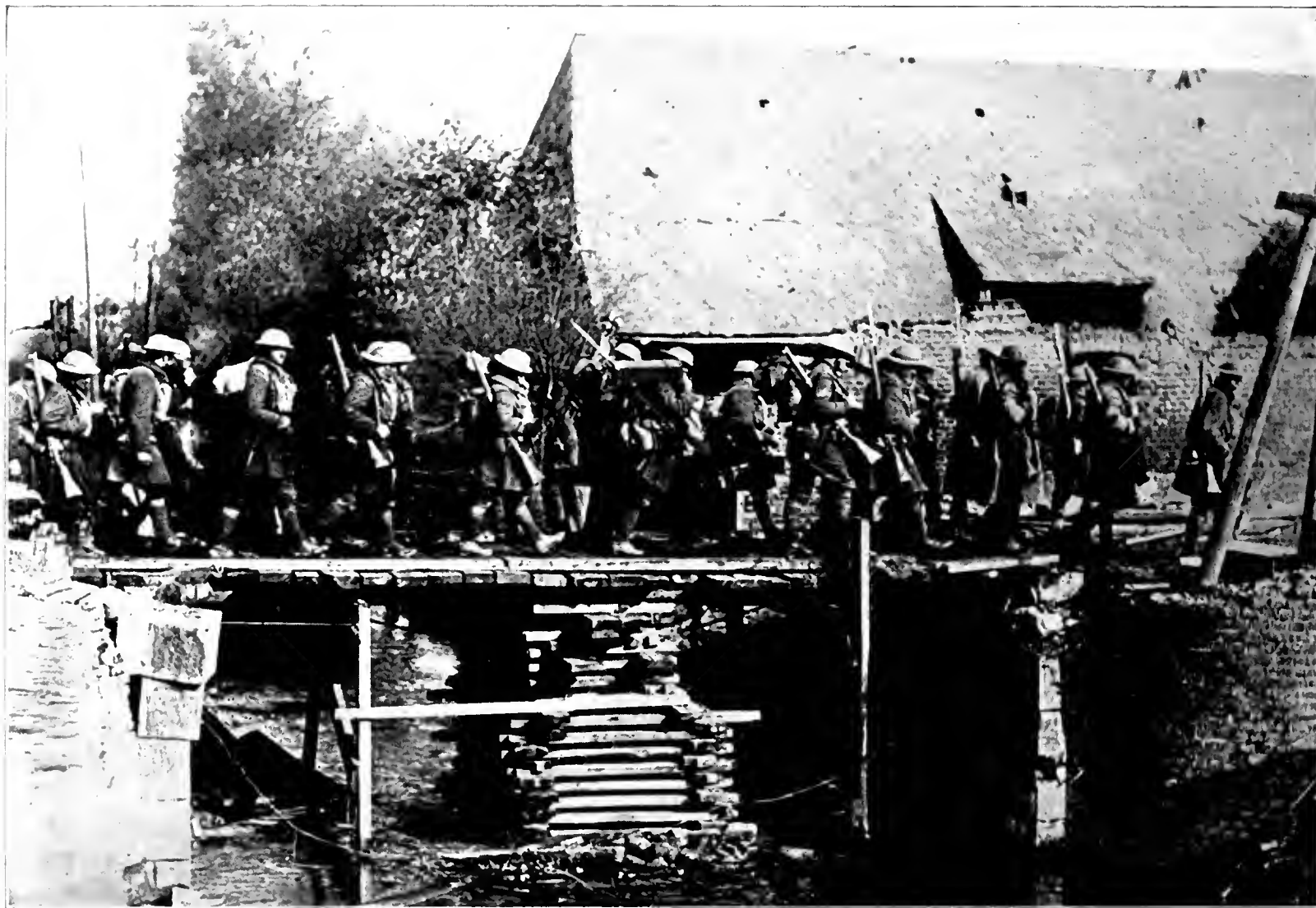
GRAVES OF THE 27TH DIVISION MEN IN FRANCE

The resting-place of Pvt. W. J. Bonk, Divisional Surgical Detachment, and Pvt. R. L. Beaver of the Headquarters Troop, in the United States plot in the St.-Emilie Cemetery, France. They were killed September 27, 1918.

BURIED WHERE THEY FELL

The temporary graves of two New Yorkers of the 27th Division. They were buried where they fell, while doing their utmost to help the great cause. A view of the battle-field at Le Cateau, where the 27th and 30th divisions met stubborn resistance, can be had.





CROSSING THE LA SELLE INTO ST.-SOUPLET AFTER TERRIFIC BATTLE

The 108th Infantry crossing over the La Selle River, on their way into the town of St.-Souplet. Before this crossing was effected and the town captured, the Germans offered stiff resistance. The Huns blew up the bridge to impede the advancing Americans, but the members of the 102nd Engineers rebuilt it in a hurry, and the advance movement was on again.



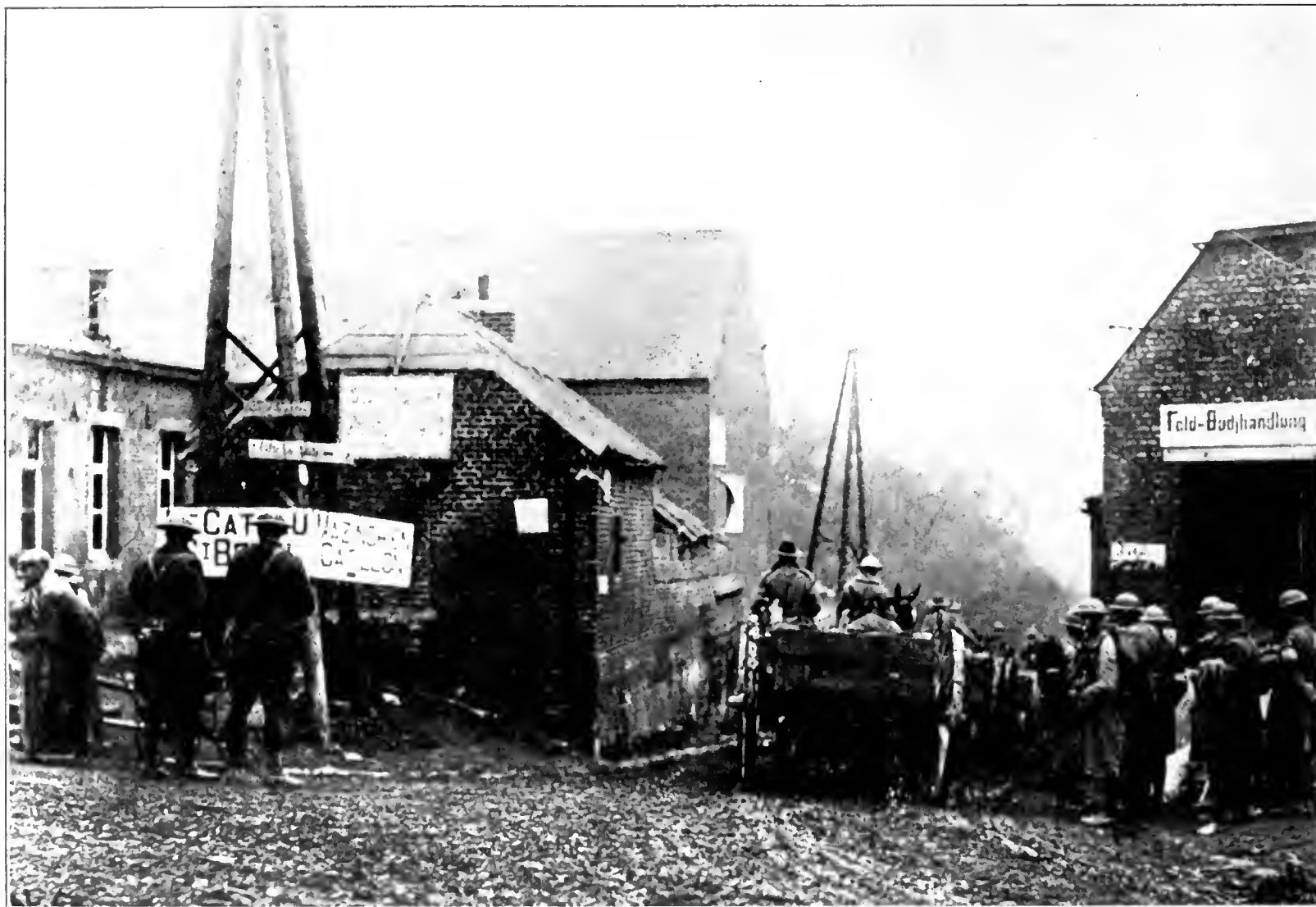
BACK TO REST AFTER CONQUERING THE HUN

Members of the 106th Regiment, Infantry, under the command of Col. Franklin W. Ward, returning to Corbie, Somme, France, their rest camp, after defeating the Germans in the Cambrai, St.-Quentin, and St.-Souplet engagements. Some of the men are carrying trophies taken from the boche.

GERMAN PRISONERS PUT TO WORK

Huns captured in the Hindenburg line fighting were put to work cleaning the streets of Corbie, Somme, France, the rest camp of the 27th Division.





SEVERE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN THIS SECTION

New York troops of the 27th Division in the town of St.-Souplet, Nord, France, which was taken only after hard fighting. The signs show the direction of Le Cateau and Mazinghien.

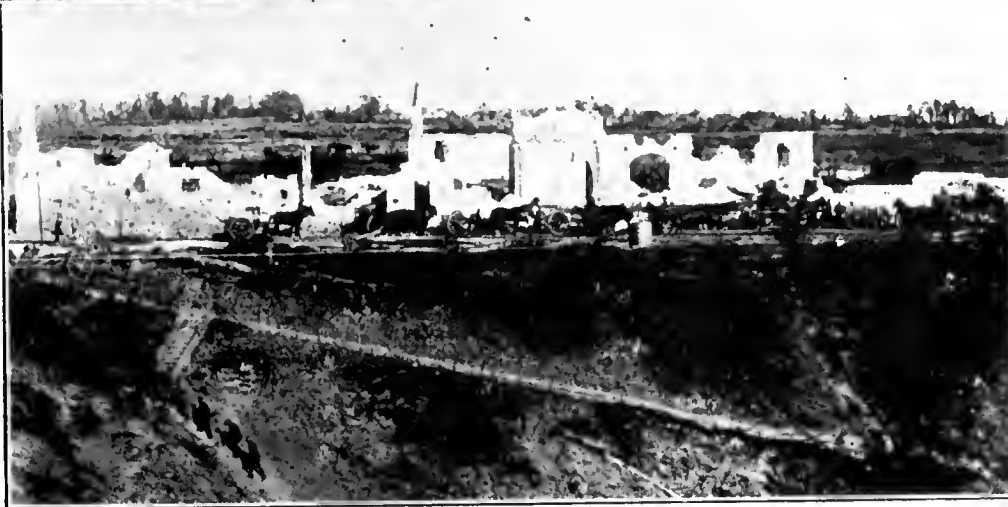


AT BELLICOURT, AISNE, FRANCE

Members of the 27th Division bringing up horses to water on the Canal de St.-Quentin.

MOUTH OF THE HINDENBURG TUNNEL

View of the mouth of the Hindenburg tunnel, showing the ruins of the town of Nauroy in the background. Taken on the Canal de St.-Quentin, looking south from Bellicourt, France. On terrain such as this the New Yorkers who were in the fighting at the Hindenburg line made their way, cutting through the stiffest enemy resistance.





BURIAL PARTY BACK AFTER SAD DUTIES

Twenty-seventh Division burial party just returned from the battle-field, where they buried their comrades who fell during the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.



RABBIT-HUNT A SIDE-LINE TO FIGHTING HUNS.

Tired of beef, a few of the soldiers of the 27th Division hiked to a field in Corbie, Somme, France, and rounded up a jack-rabbit for dinner. The question is who are to be the lucky ones and get some of it.



QUARTERED IN PARTIALLY DESTROYED HOUSE

Soldiers of the 27th Division quartered in Priest House, Flamertynghe, Belgium, which was partially destroyed by shell fire. They are entertaining themselves with newspapers and letters from home.

GERMAN CONCRETE MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT

One of the many German concrete machine-gun emplacements on the Hindenburg line. The Germans had machine-guns in every possible place, but still the members of the 27th Division plunged in and put most of them out of business in short order. The officer on the right is inspecting a belt of machine-gun bullets. Taken at Bellicourt, Aisne, France.





SOLDIERS WITH THEIR TROPHIES

Members of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, with the trophies they took from the Germans in the Hindenburg line fighting. The helmet seems to be the most satisfying trophy, for all the soldiers try to get one of them.



Pvt. James A. Lee of Co. D, 107th Regiment, Infantry, with his collection of German apparatus, which he captured from the Germans during the Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet engagements. Taken in Glisy near Amiens, Somme, France, where the 107th Regiment rested from the strenuous fighting in which it took part.



HUNS USED ARMOR—THEY NEEDED IT

27th Division soldiers trying on German armor captured at the Hindenburg line. Three thousand pieces were captured. The Huns used the plate armor in their machine-gun nests, but even that didn't help them; nothing could stop the onrush of the Americans. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.

VIEWS OF THE HINDENBURG LINE DEFENSES

The views on this and on the following seven pages are of the great Hindenburg defense system, the Hindenburg tunnel, and the Canal de St.-Quentin, which the Germans thought were never to be captured. The men of the 27th Division played a leading part in the capture of the fortifications. It was amid these scenes that what could possibly be called the division's greatest achievement was accomplished. A view from the inside of the tunnel looking out along the Canal de St.-Quentin is given here. Taken at Bellicourt, Aisne, France.

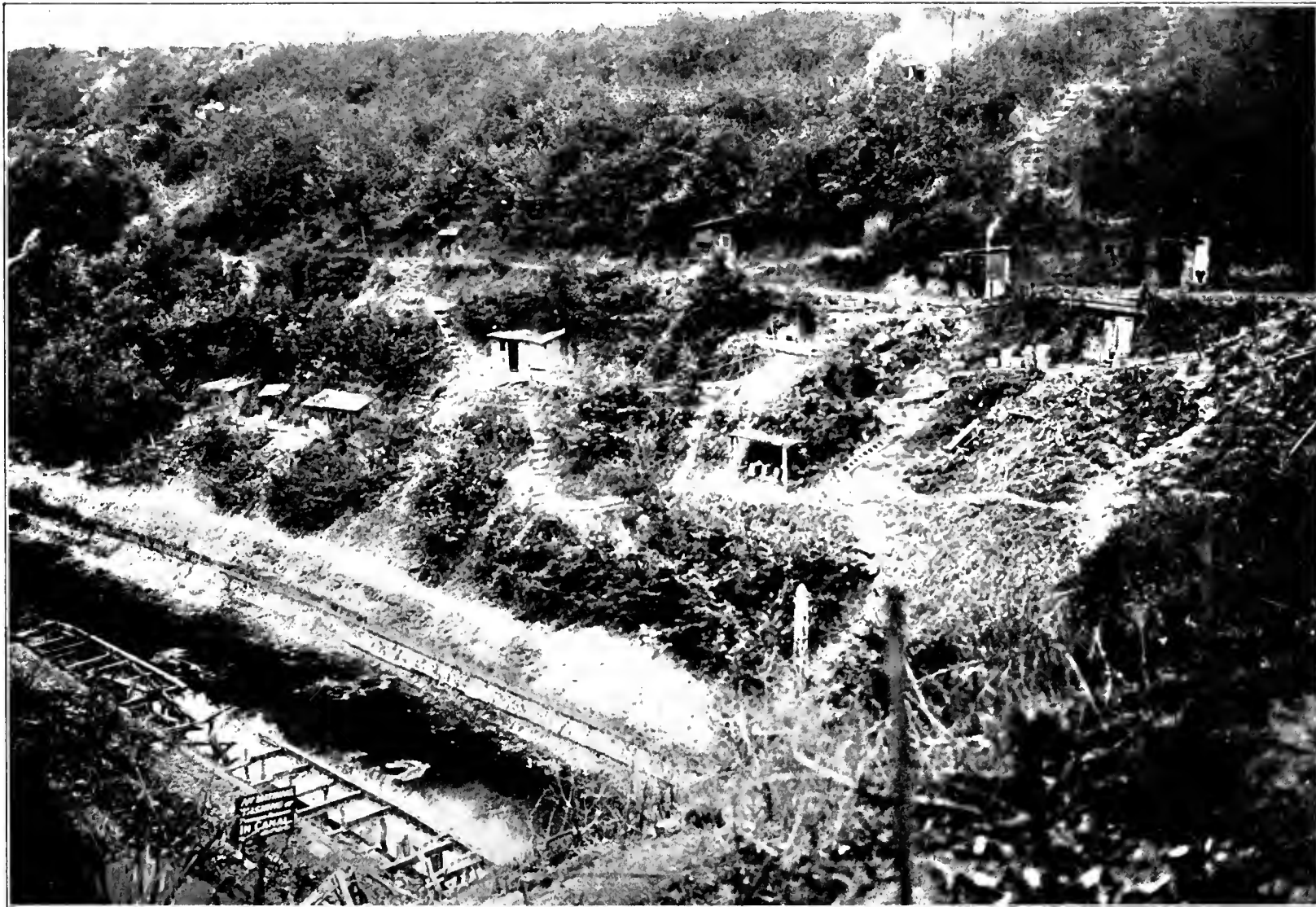


Interior of the Canal de St.-Quentin tunnel, built directly under the château used by Hindenburg as his headquarters, Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



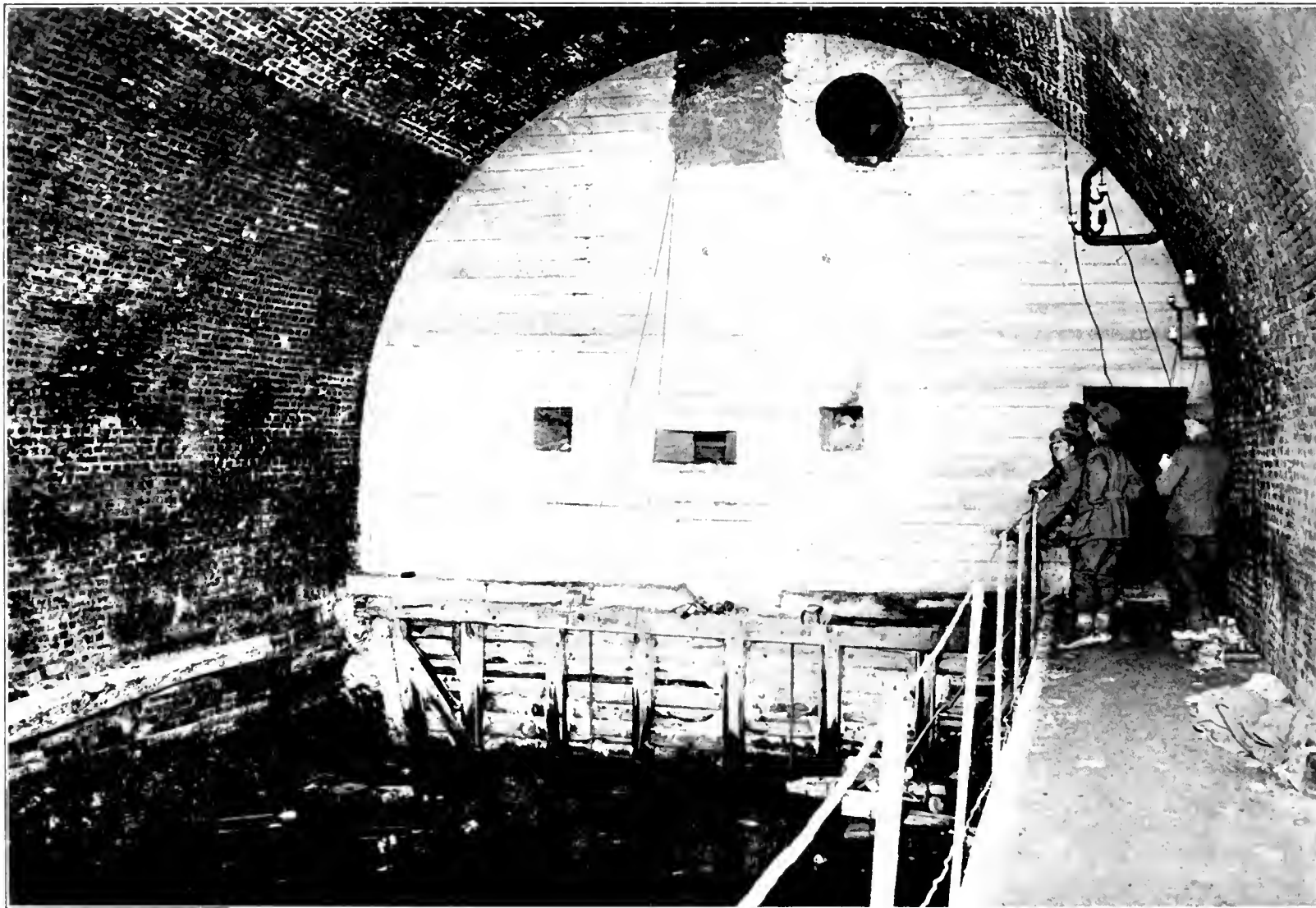
GENERAL VIEW OF THE CANAL DE ST.-QUENTIN LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE HINDENBURG TUNNEL

The Americans of the 27th and 30th divisions fought over this territory, which was infested with machine-guns during the battle of the Hindenburg line. Taken east of Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



VIEW OF THE BANK OF THE CANAL DE ST.-QUENTIN, WHICH SHOWS THE DUGOUTS BUILT INTO THE HILLSIDE

This entire section was covered with machine-guns, but the men of the 27th and 30th divisions swept on. Taken at Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



INTERIOR OF THE HINDENBURG TUNNEL

View shows how the Germans had blocked the south end of the tunnel. Just inside the inclosure were canal-boats which were used as billets for the Germans. Literally a German army was housed inside the tunnel. The small openings were used for machine-guns. The men of the 27th and 30th divisions fought here. Taken east of Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



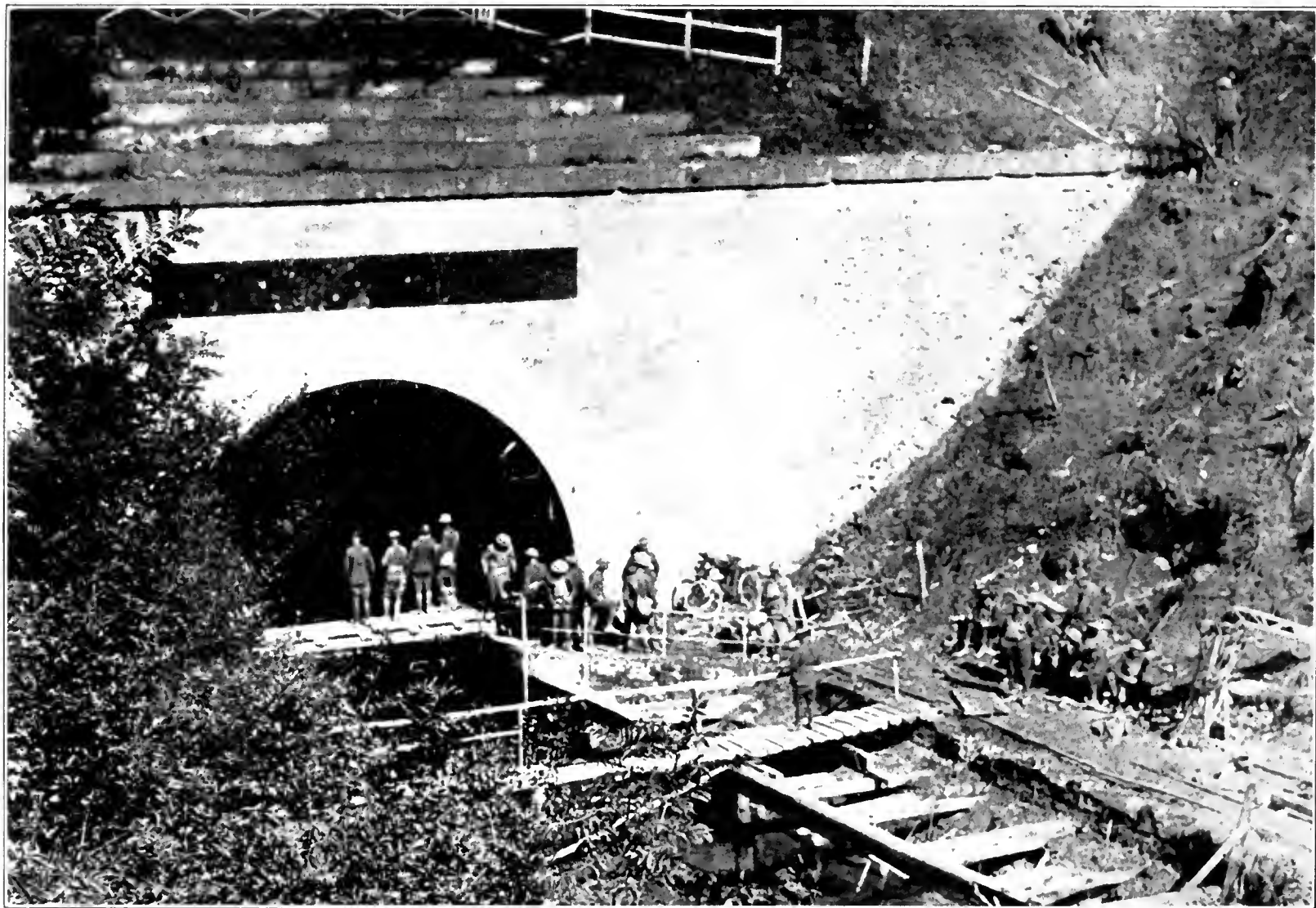
*ENTRANCE TO THE CANAL DE
ST-QUENTIN TUNNEL*

*Which was fortified with many machine-gun
emplacements. Bellicourt, Aisne, France.*

*ONE OF THE NINETEEN SECRET
EXITS AND ENTRANCES*

Which were hewn through solid rock for a distance of several miles by the Huns while they had possession of the Canal de St.-Quentin tunnel. Bellicourt, Aisne, France.





American soldiers of the 27th Division and British troops at the entrance to the tunnel through which the Canal de St-Quentin passes northward from Bellicourt, Aisne, France. The ridge above the tunnel was the scene of stubborn fighting.

Left to right: Lieut. W. V. Lessels, Maj. A. L. Howe, and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the 27th Division, standing over the airshaft to the Canal de St.-Quentin tunnel at Bellicourt, Aisne, France, viewing the line. A haze of gas and smoke coming out of the shaft.



VIEW OF THE CANAL DE ST.-QUENTIN

Showing at the left the entrance to one of the secret passages which extend from this point to the town of Bellenglise, a distance of two miles. Taken at Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



LOOKING NORTH OF THE CANAL DE ST.-QUENTIN

Showing entrance to the mouth of the Hindenburg tunnel, south of Bellicourt, Aisne, France. Enemy machine-guns were dense in this section.



BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INSPECTS HINDENBURG LINE BATTLE-FIELD

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-chief of the British forces (right), and Lieut.-Col. Robert Bacon, formerly U. S. Ambassador to France, inspecting the Hindenburg line battle-fields in the Cambrai-St.-Quentin district. They are shown at the Canal de St.-Quentin, south of Bellicourt, Aisne, France. This is the territory over which the 27th Division fought.

LUNCH IN THE OPEN FOR BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

While on a tour of inspection of the Hindenburg line stronghold, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig decided to eat his luncheon in the open. He and his party are shown eating on the top of the historic tunnel of the Canal de St.-Quentin, where the 27th and 30th American divisions fought with the British. Field-Marshal Haig (left), Lieut.-Col. Robert Bacon, former U. S. Ambassador to France, on the right. The Marshal's aides are Col. J. Haizelton and Col. A. F. Fletcher. Taken at Bellicourt, Aisne, France.



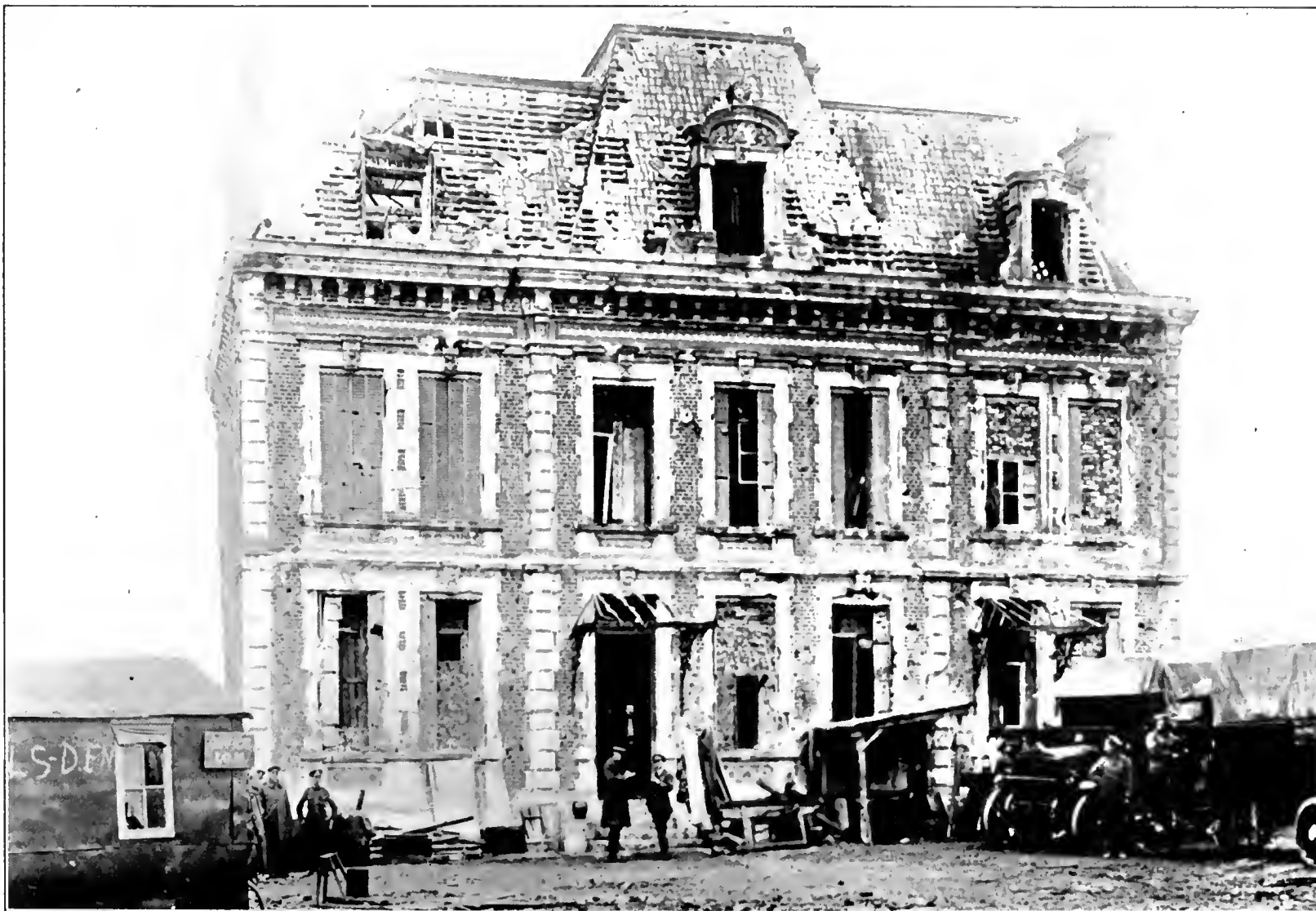
*SNATCHING A BITE TO EAT DURING
LULL IN FIGHTING*

Members of Company D, 105th Regiment, Infantry, receiving rations at the front near Mazinghien, east of St.-Souplet, Nord, France.



*NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN CORBIE
REST CAMP*

*Men of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, strolling
along the Canal La Somme, near the rest camp at
Corbie.*



HINDENBURG'S HEADQUARTERS

The château in Bellicourt which was used as headquarters by Hindenburg. The entrance leading into a cellar is the outside entrance to the middle section of the St.-Quentin tunnel.

*DICKEBUSH, SCENE OF INTENSE
FIGHTING*

*Battalion headquarters of the 105th Infantry
at Dickebush in the Ypres district, Belgium.*



*Scottish Wood after the battle of Dickebush.
The landscape has been practically cleared of trees
and other verdure. The remaining trees have been
shattered by the terrific shell fire.*

*FIRST AMERICAN TANK OF THE 27TH
DIVISION DESTROYED*

The first American tank of the 27th Division to go into action was destroyed by a German mine on September 29, 1918, near Ronssoy, Somme, France.



*TANK CROSSES ENEMY
FIRST LINES, THEN
DESTROYED*

Tank which successfully crossed the enemy first line while operating with the 27th Division, in the Hindenburg operations, was later destroyed by a mine farther on toward Bony, Aisne, France. The tank was manned by Americans.



GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN HINDENBURG LINE BATTLE

German prisoners taken by the 27th Division during the drive on the Hindenburg line at Bellicourt. The 30th Division can be seen in the background, going into the town of Nauroy.



GERMAN PRISONERS CARRY IN WOUNDED

Men of Co. M, 105th Regiment, Infantry, bring in German prisoners who are helping to carry the wounded to the rear. They were among the first prisoners captured in the big attack of the 27th Division. Taken at Ronssoy, Somme, France.



"KAMERAD!"

Members of the 108th Regiment, Infantry, taking boche prisoners during the American drive on St.-Souplet, which was captured October 17, 1918.



GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE 27TH DIVISION

German prisoners taken during the Hindenburg line drive at Bellicourt, Aisne, France. Thousands of prisoners were taken during this engagement.

GERMAN PRISONERS AS STRETCHER-BEARERS

Wounded soldiers of the 27th Division being carried to the rear by German prisoners taken during the drive at Vaux-Andigny, Aisne, France. The photo was taken at Busigny, Nord, France.



Members of Co. M, 105th Regiment, Infantry, guarding prisoners who are aiding in carrying wounded to the dressing-stations. Taken at Ronssoy, Somme, France.



ARMY SPORT

Finish of the mule-race at the American 2nd Army Corps field-meet. The race was a thriller, and, as can be seen from the photo, was a neck and neck affair.

HINDENBURG LINE BATTLE NETS MANY PRISONERS

German prisoners taken during the Hindenburg line fighting arriving at Corbie, Somme, France. The 106th Regiment, Infantry, is approaching in the background.





SECOND ARMY CORPS FIELD-MEET AT CORBIE

The pictures on this and the following six pages illustrate the activities at the field-meet of the 2nd Army Corps, in which the veterans of the 27th and 30th divisions participated.

The members of the division are shown crossing the recent battle-field to enjoy a day of rest and recreation. Much of the warfare paraphernalia can be seen in the photo.



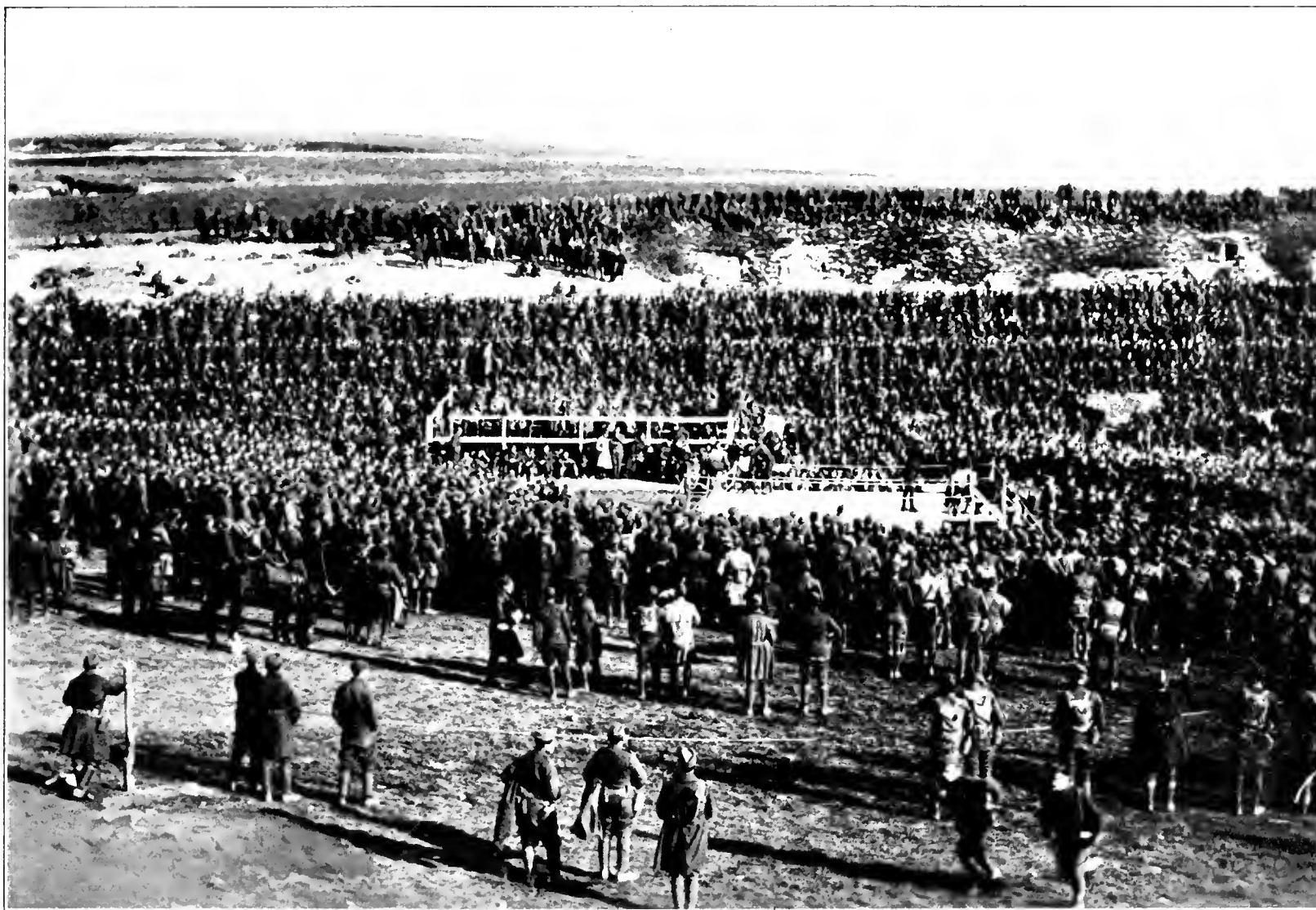
Another view of the men on their way across the battle-field to the meet.



Sergeant Heart, orderly to Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, winning the one-mile relay race.



Sergeant Heart receiving a prize for winning the mile relay race at the 2nd Army Corps field-meet from Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, commanding the 2nd Army Corps.



VIEW OF BOXING BOUT AND THE VAST SOLDIER AUDIENCE

American and British soldiers engaged in several of the bouts. Men of the 27th Division were prominent among the contestants.

*NO FEATHER BEDS FOR THESE
SOLDIERS*

*Members of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion
falling out at daybreak after a night's rest in a barn
at St.-Souplet, Nord, France.*

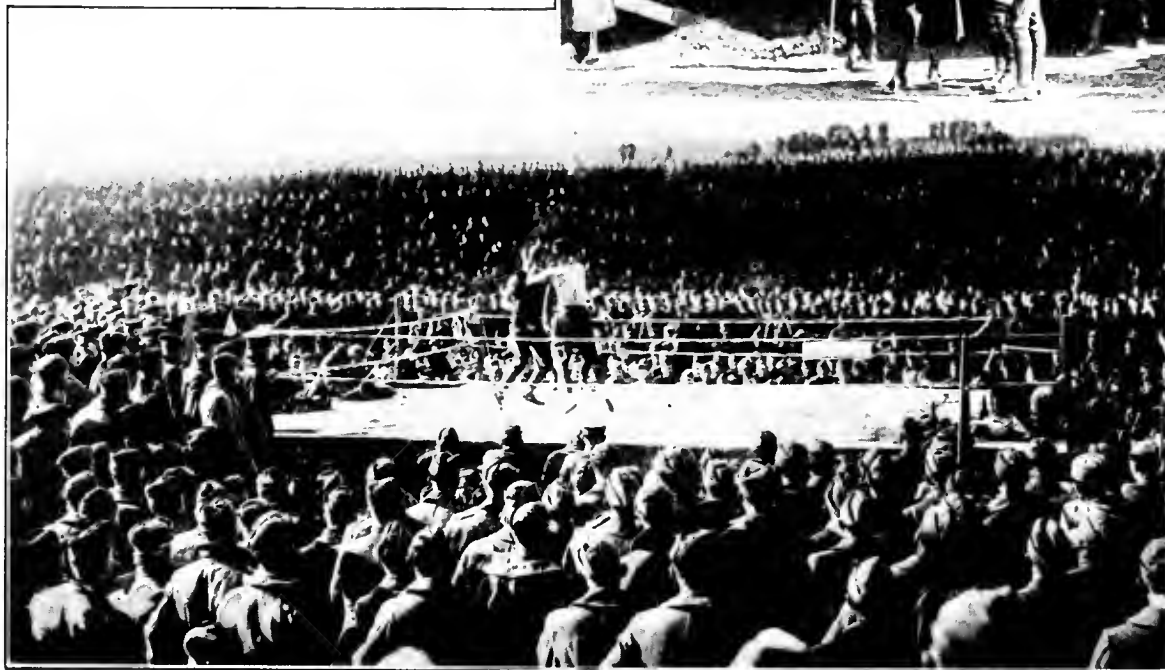
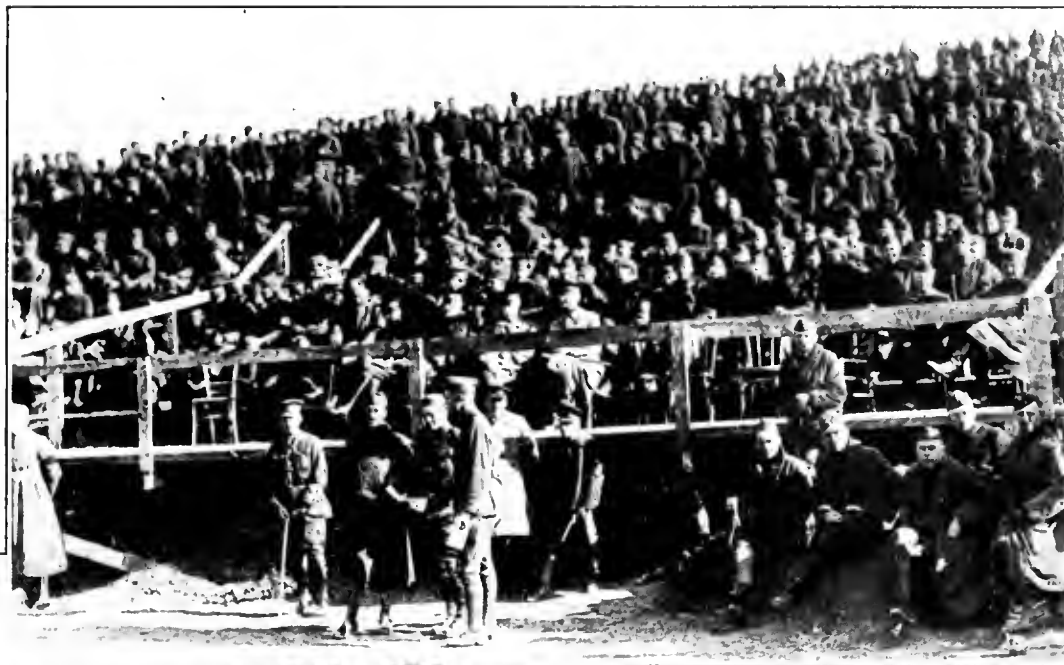


GENERAL VIEW OF FIELD-MEET

*View of the 2nd Army Corps field-meet in which
many of the veterans of the Hindenburg line fighting
took part. The spectators are members of the 27th
and 30th divisions. The meet was held near Corbie,
Somme, France.*

*AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS OF
THE 27TH AND 30TH DIVISIONS*

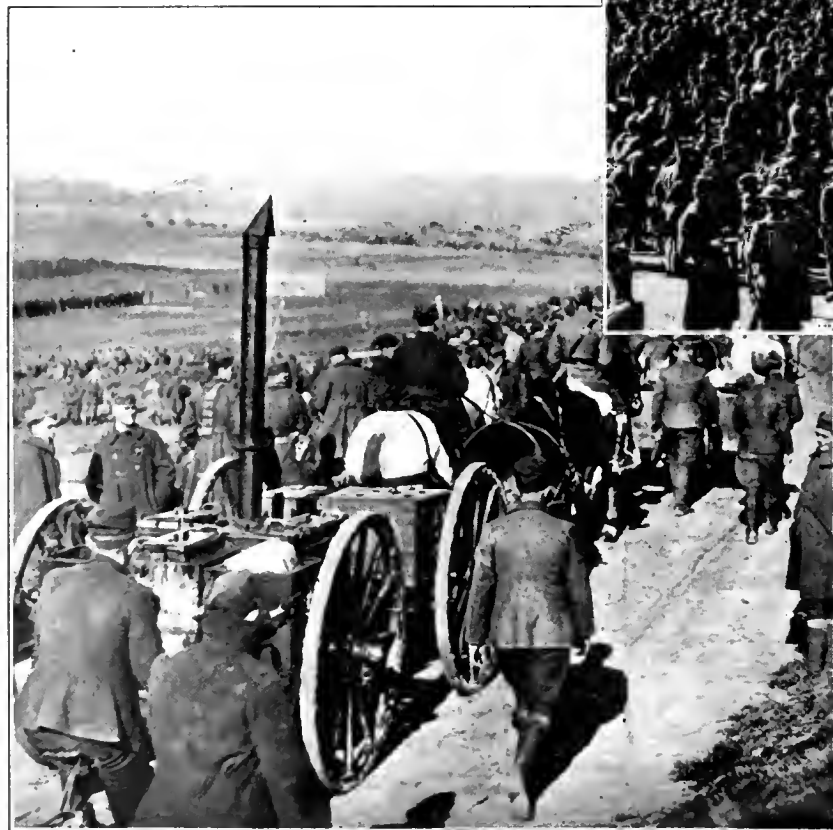
*Spectators at the 2nd Army Corps field-
meet for the soldiers who took part in the
Hindenburg line and St.-Souplet battles.*



*Close-up of boxing bout and a
view of the soldier audience which was
composed of the 27th and 30th divi-
sion men.*

BUFFET LUNCHEON AT FIELD-MEET

Soldiers of the 27th and 30th divisions having a buffet luncheon at the American 2nd Army Corps field-meet, just two weeks after the battle of the Hindenburg line.



HOT "DOGS" BRING FOND RECOLLECTIONS

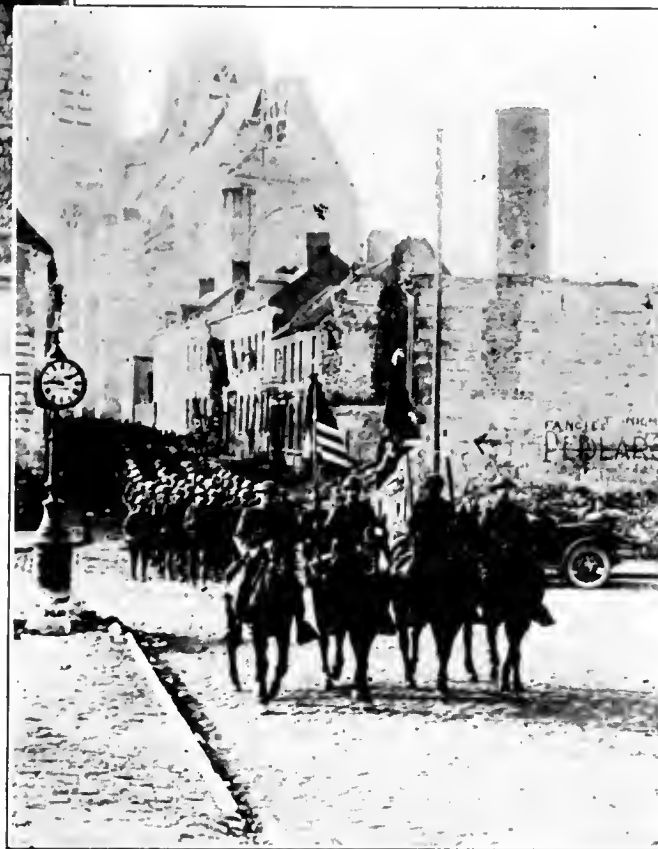
American army kitchen supplying hot "dogs" to the soldiers of the 27th and 30th divisions who attended the field-meet of the 2nd Army Corps.

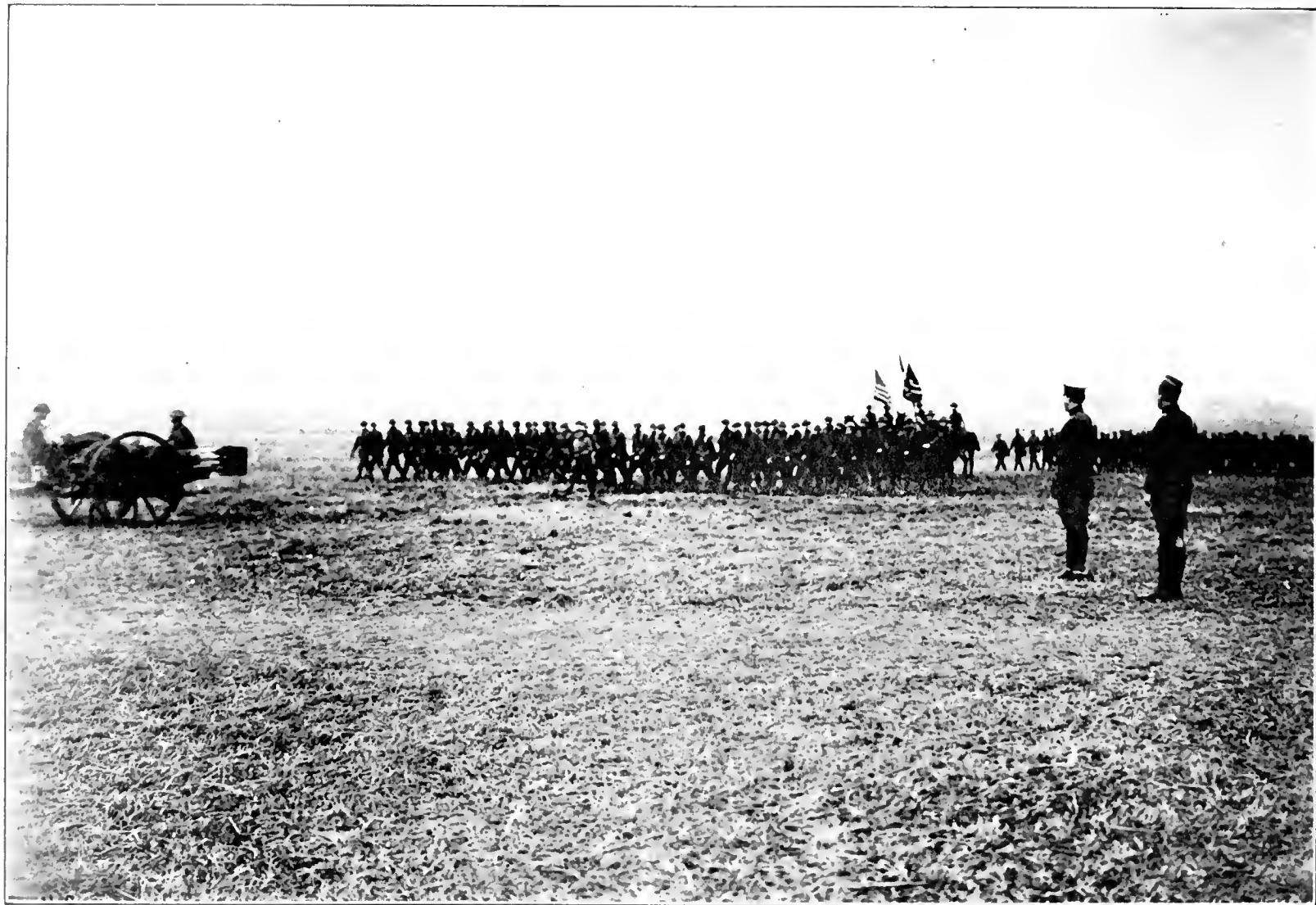


*ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION MARCHING
OUT FOR REVIEW*

*Members of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion
of the 27th Division marching through Corbie,
Somme, France, to the parade grounds to be in-
spected and reviewed by Lieut.-Col. William L.
Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the Division.*

*Another view showing the colors of the battalion. The members of this unit
were commended many times for their heroic work.*





102ND FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION PASSING IN REVIEW

Members of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion being reviewed by Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the 27th Division, at Corbie, Somme, France.



COLOR-GUARD OF THE 102ND FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Color-guard of the 102nd Field Signal Battalion flying Old Glory before the review of the battalion by Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, at Corbie, Somme, France.

*REVIEW OF THE 102ND
FIELD SIGNAL
BATTALION*

*Members of the 102nd Field
Signal Battalion passing in re-
view before Lieut.-Col. William
L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer
of the 27th Division, at Corbie,
Somme, France.*



*INSPECTION OF THE 102ND FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION*

*Left to right: Maj. A. L. Howe, commanding
102nd Field Signal Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. William
L. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer of the 27th Division,
inspecting the 102nd Field Signal Battalion at Corbie,
Somme, France.*





VIEWS OF DICKEBUSH, BELGIUM

Street in town of Dickebusch, in the Ypres district, Belgium. The 27th Division distinguished itself here.

Overlooking the "Bund" at Dickebusch Lake in the Ypres district, Belgium. The country in this section was leveled by the intense artillery and machine-gun fire.





HISTORIC BATTLE-FIELDS

View of Dickebusch Lake in the Ypres district, Belgium, after the battle. This battle-field was made historic by the unfailing bravery and courage displayed by members of the 27th Division.

WALKER FARM, DICKEBUSH, BELGIUM

Walker Farm near Dickebusch Lake in the Ypres district, Belgium, after the battle. The 105th Regiment, Infantry, headquarters was located here. The resistance in this section was stubborn.





*TWENTY-SEVENTH
DIVISION
BATTLE-FIELDS*

*View of Walker Farm near
Dickebush Lake, in the Ypres
district, Belgium, where the 105th
Regiment, Infantry, headquarters
was located.*

*Walker Farm, the scene of
terrific fighting, looking toward
the front line. The 105th Regi-
ment, Infantry, headquarters was
located here. Officers of the 27th
Division are making a tour of the
recent battle-fields.*





27TH DIVISION BATTLE-FIELDS

Mick-Mack Farm after the battle where the 27th Division fought and beat back the Huns. In the Ypres district, Belgium.



WHERE 27TH DIVISION FOUGHT

View of La Clyter, in the Ypres district, after the battle. The country has been practically cleared of trees, and those remaining are nearly branchless.

One of the scenes which will always be remembered as the place where some of the severest fighting took place is Haig Farm in the Ypres district, Belgium.





WHEN THE GERMANS LEARNED SOMETHING

The German soldiers never knew much concerning their country's activities, nor did they ever learn of the disasters the Allies were preparing, except by the propaganda which was dropped in the enemy lines by the small balloons. This photograph shows an American soldier and a German prisoner reading President Wilson's message to the Kaiser. The Teuton is getting his first knowledge of the dickering of the German Empire with the Allies for an armistice.

PROPAGANDA BALLOONS

British troops sending American propaganda to the German soldiers via the small propaganda balloons. These British troops are operating with the 27th and 30th divisions. Taken at Templeaux la Fosse, Somme, France.





GOOD NEWS FOR ALL

Group of Americans and German prisoners of war reading President Wilson's message to the Kaiser. The news, apparently, seems just as good to the Huns as it does to the Yanks of the 27th Division. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.



WHEN THE GLAD NEWS ARRIVED

Men of the 27th Division enthusiastically receiving the news that the armistice had been signed and that the Kaiser, Crown Prince, and other members of the royal family had fled to Holland. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.

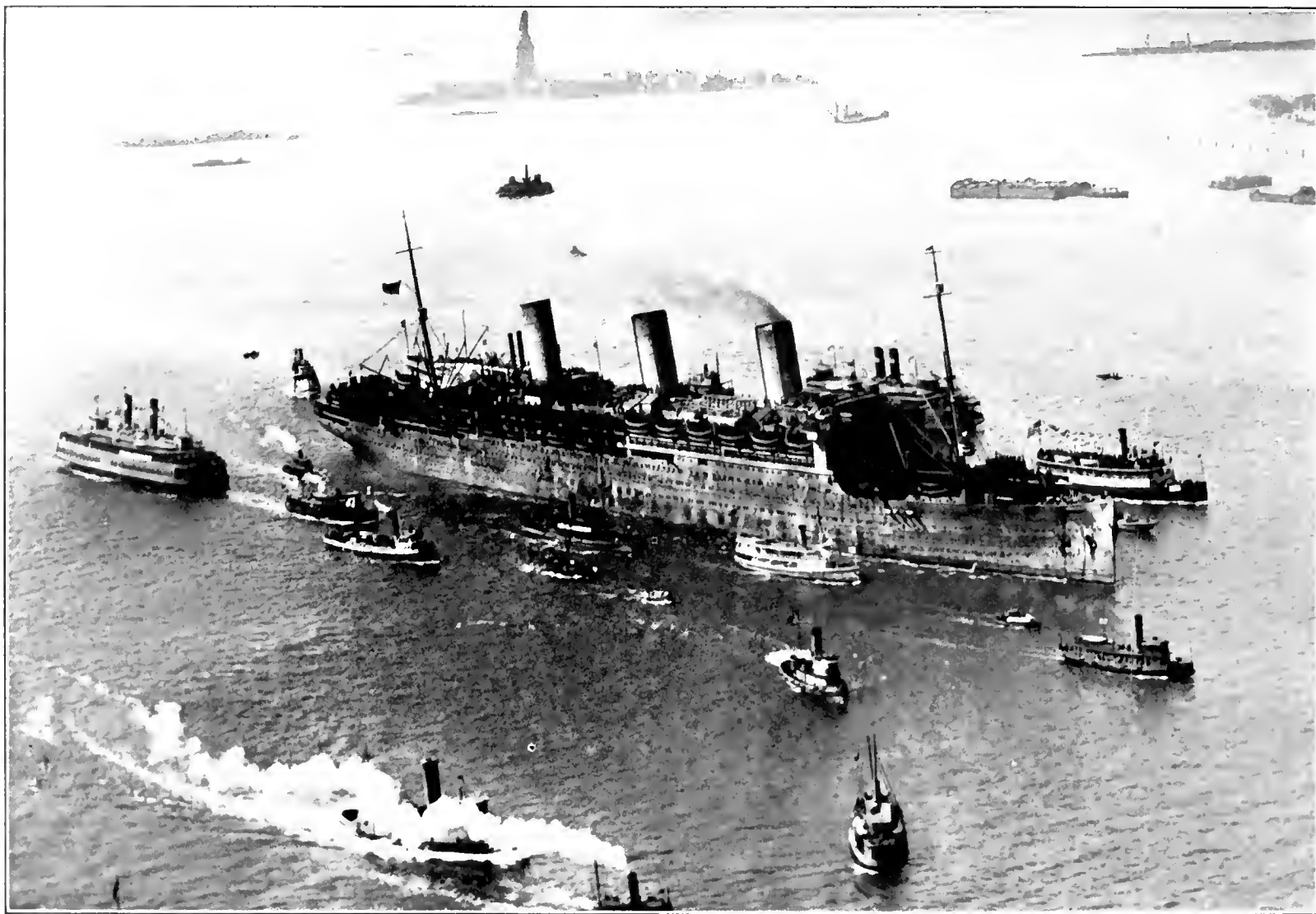
Twenty-seventh Division soldiers ringing their Liberty Bell when the news of the signing of the armistice was received. The Germans had attempted to carry the bell away, but the swift advance made them drop it in their hurry to get out of reach of the Yanks. Taken in Corbie, Somme, France.





FOR IT'S OVER, OVER THERE

Are they happy? One glimpse of the smiling faces of these New York soldiers is ample evidence of the spirit of the men. Their Liberty Bell, which they have inscribed with their divisional number, clanged the news to all corners of the rest camp at Corbie, Somme, France.



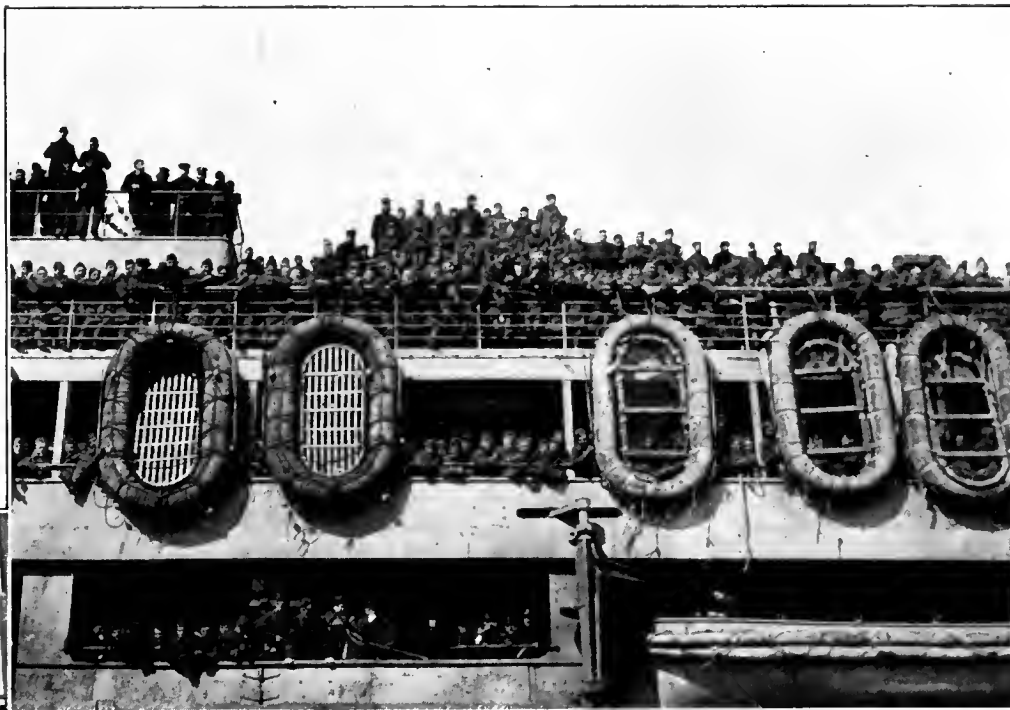
(c) International Film Service.

HOME AGAIN!

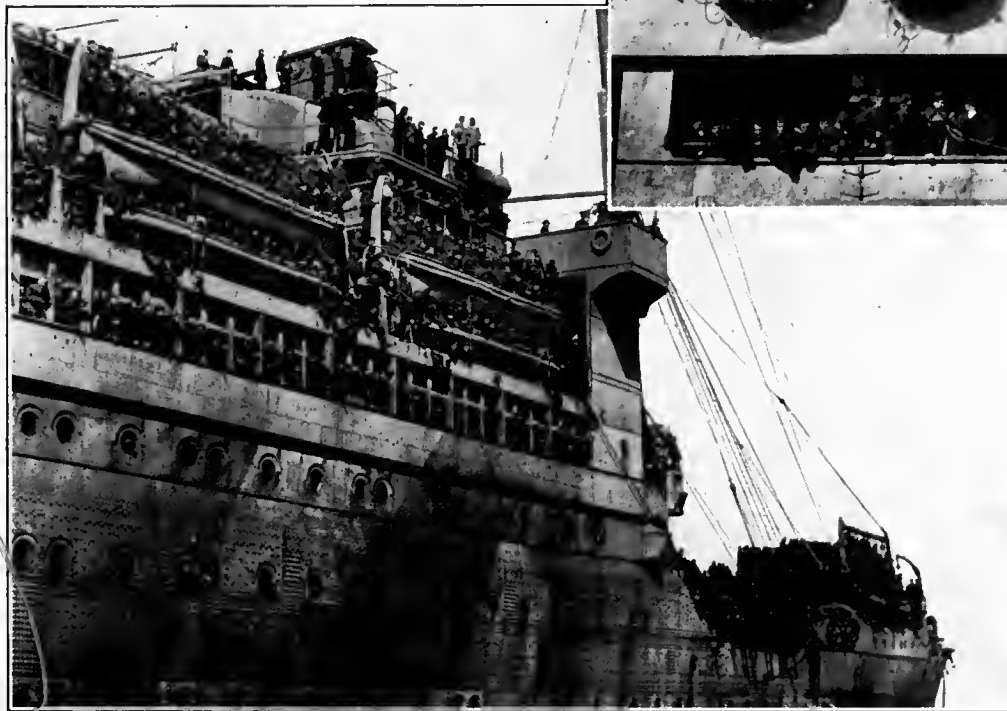
The giant transport "Leviathan" carrying Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan and 10,000 27th Division heroes passing up the North River. The vessel is surrounded with welcoming craft, all crowded with cheering relatives and friends of the men. The enthusiasm of the men as familiar home sights were glimpsed was unbounded. The "Leviathan" reached New York on March 6, 1919.

GETTING THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF HOME

Soldiers of the 27th Division, New York's Own, lining the decks of the "Leviathan," cheering the familiar sights of New York City. Every landmark has a spot in their hearts.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

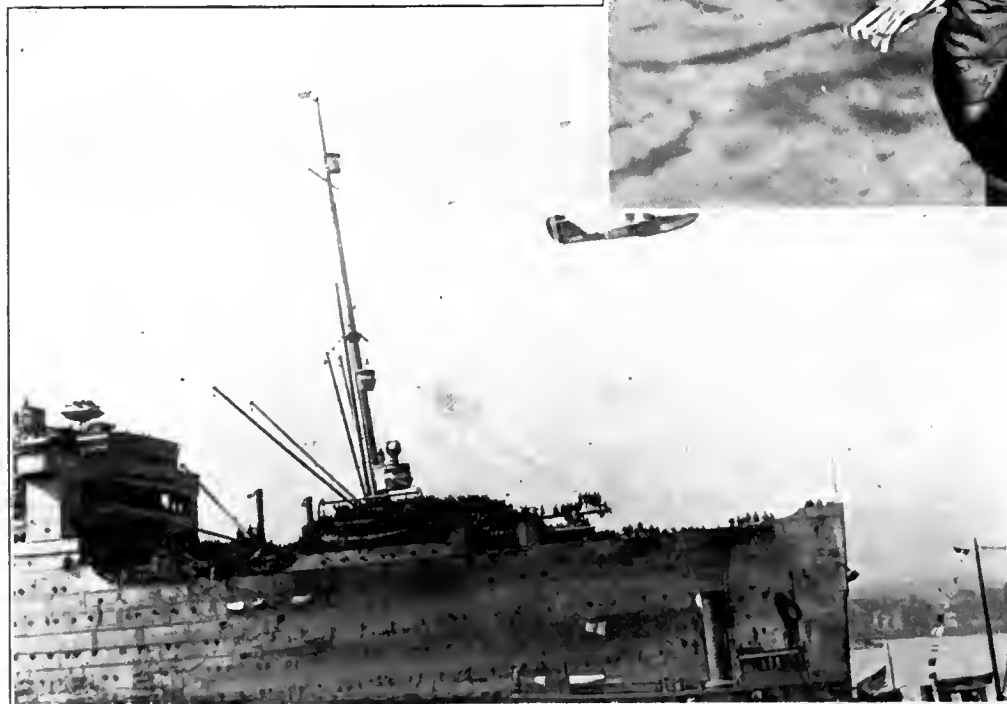
View of the bow of the "Leviathan" showing the men in every conceivable position from where they could get a look at the cheering thousands on shore and on the reception boats.

**MRS. O'RYAN GREETES RETURNING
COMMANDER**

Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, wife of the Commanding General of the 27th Division, on one of the reception boats to welcome her husband and his division.



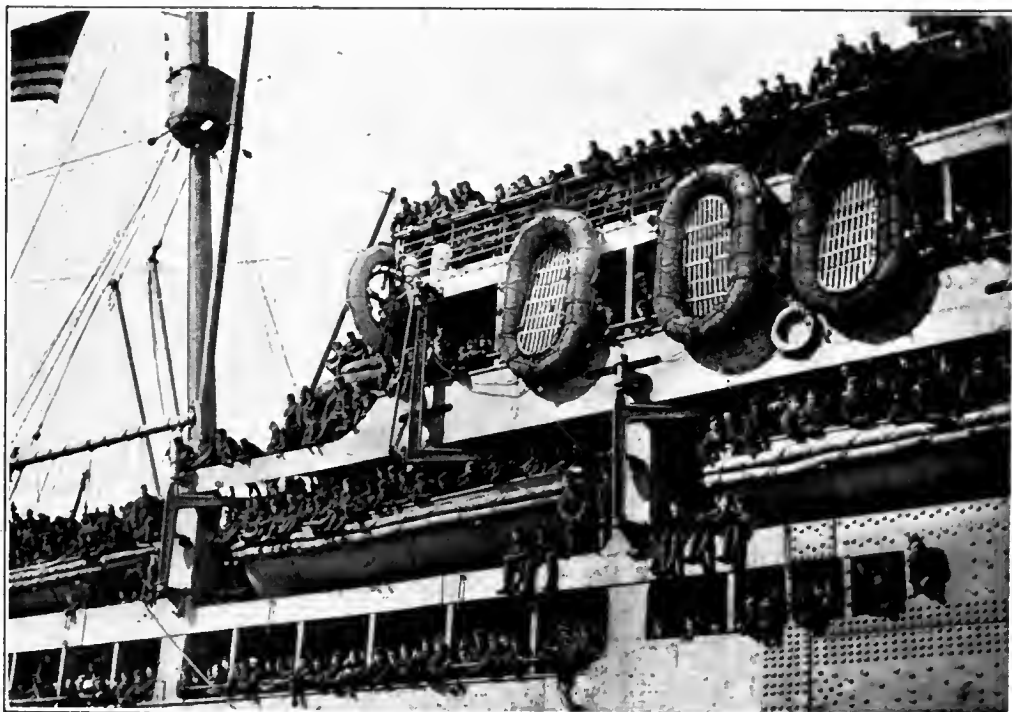
(c) Underwood & Underwood.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

**SEAPLANE FLYING OVER THE
"LEVIATHAN"**

One of the novel features of the great welcome extended to the returning heroes who smashed the Hindenburg line.



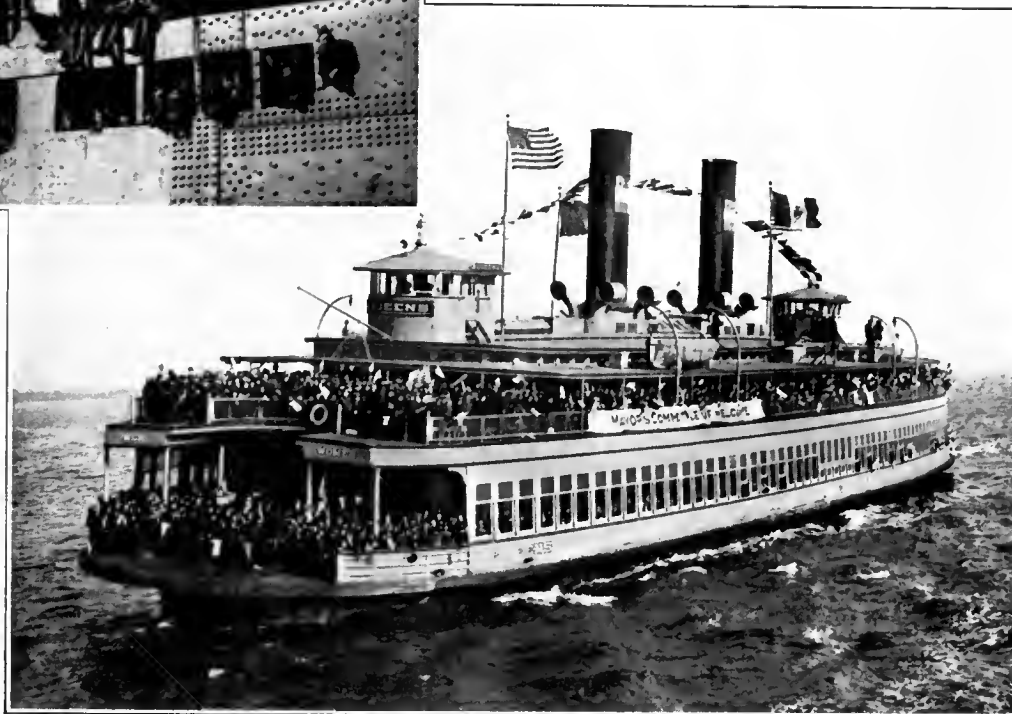
(c) Underwood & Underwood.

COMING IN ON THE "LEVIATHAN"

Another view of the happy men of the 27th Division as they passed up the North River on the "Leviathan."

ONE OF THE RECEPTION BOATS

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome boat crowded with relatives of the men in the division, going to meet the "Leviathan."



(c) International Film Service.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

TO LET HIM KNOW

The method of one mother to let her son on the "Leviathan" know that she was anxiously waiting for him. This cheering throng greeted the returning soldiers from Battery Park.



(c) International Film Service.

JUST ARRIVED

Happy? Well, these members of the 27th Division are just a little more than that. They are shown cheering on Pier 4, Hoboken, New Jersey, where the "Leviathan" docked.

NO WEEPING HERE

A few more cheering members of the 27th Division taken a short time after they stepped off the "Leviathan" at Pier 4, Hoboken, New Jersey.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.



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GETTING THE FEEL OF HOME SOIL

Soldiers of the 27th Division, who returned on the "Leviathan," waiting to board ferry which will take them to Camp Merritt.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

ARRIVALS ON THE "LEVIATHAN"

"Flique," Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan's Belgian police dog, and Thomas J. Cunningham, the General's orderly. They arrived on the "Leviathan."



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

MASCOT FOR HAPPY MEN

Members of the Supply Company of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion with their mascot. The men returned on the "Leviathan."



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

WON BRITISH AND AMERICAN DECORATIONS

Sergt. Reider Waaler wearing the British Distinguished Conduct Medal and the United States Congressional Medal of Honor, which he was awarded for his extraordinary bravery on the battle-fields of France.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

A UNIQUE BANNER

Men of Company K, 105th Regiment, Infantry, with their skull and cross-bones banner, at Camp Mills, Long Island.



(c) International Film Service.

MAYOR HYLAN GREETING MAJ.-GEN. O'RYAN

Mayor John F. Hylan extending New York's greeting to Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General of the 27th Division, when the latter called at the City Hall.



(c) International Film Service.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.



(c) International Film Service.

MAJ.-GEN. O'RYAN AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS

Brig.-Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, commanding 53rd Infantry Brigade (left); Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, (center); and Brig.-Gen. Palmer Pierce, commanding the 54th Infantry Brigade. These pictures were taken on the arrival of the vanguard of the Division, March 6, 1919.



(c) International Film Service, Inc.

LEADERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan and his staff officers on board the "Leviathan." Left to right: Lieut.-Col. Edward McLeer, Division Machine Gun Officer; Lieut.-Col. Edward Olmstead, Assistant Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, Division Signal Officer; Col. W. H. Raymond, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. Walter E. Montgomery, Division Surgeon; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding; Capt. Joseph D. Eddy, Aide; Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Division Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, Division Judge Advocate; Lieut.-Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Division Inspector; Lieut.-Col. Starr and Maj. Sydney G. De Kay, Assistant to G-3.

ENGINEER OFFICERS BACK

Group of officers of the 102nd Regiment, Engineers, taken on their arrival. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Conroy, commanding, is in the center.



(c) International Film Service.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

BRIG.-GEN. VANDERBILT GREETES ENGINEER COMMANDER

Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt (left) greeting Lieut.-Col. W. S. Conroy, in command of the 102nd Regiment, Engineers, which was General Vanderbilt's old command. The 102nd Regiment, Engineers, arrived on the "Rochambeau" on February 28, 1919. Brig.-Gen. Vanderbilt went to France in command of the 102nd, was promoted, and returned to the United States to take command of Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

Col. James M. Andrews, commanding the 105th Regiment, Infantry, in front of headquarters at Camp Mills.



Lieut.-Col. W. S. Conrow, commanding the 102nd Engineers, and Chaplain H. R. Fell, of the same organization, who arrived on the "Rochambeau."



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STAFF OFFICERS OF THE 107TH REGIMENT, INFANTRY

Left to right: Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Engel; Maj. Arthur M. Smith; Maj. H. L. Stratton; Capt. Edwin Holloway; Chaplain Edwin F. Keever, and Chaplain Peter E. Hoey. Taken on the deck of the "Leviathan."



(c) Western Newspaper Union.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE BACK

Left to right: Col. De Witt C. Weld, commander of the 105th Field Artillery; Brig.-Gen. George A. Wingate, commanding the 52nd Artillery Brigade of the 27th Division; Lieut.-Col. G. J. Lovell, and Maj. Walter Schellkoff—taken on their arrival on the transport "America."



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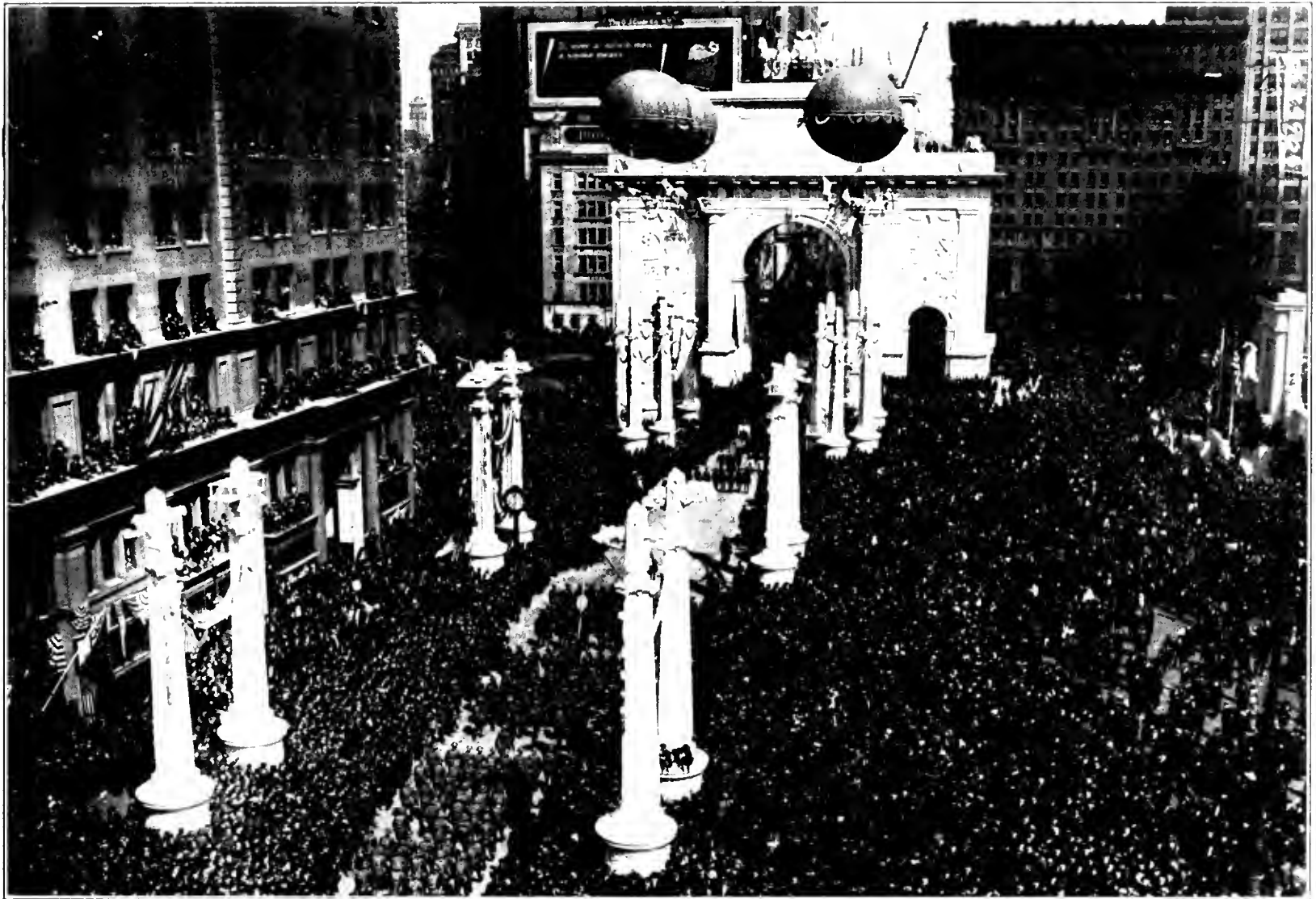
IMPRESSIVE DECORATION CEREMONIES IN CENTRAL PARK

Thirty-one heroes of the 27th Division, who were awarded either the American Distinguished Service Cross or the Croix de Guerre, were decorated by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the "Sheep Meadow" of Central Park. The second battalion of the 107th Regiment, Infantry, is shown lined up as the escort of honor.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN PINNING THE DECORATION ON ONE OF HIS GALLANT MEN

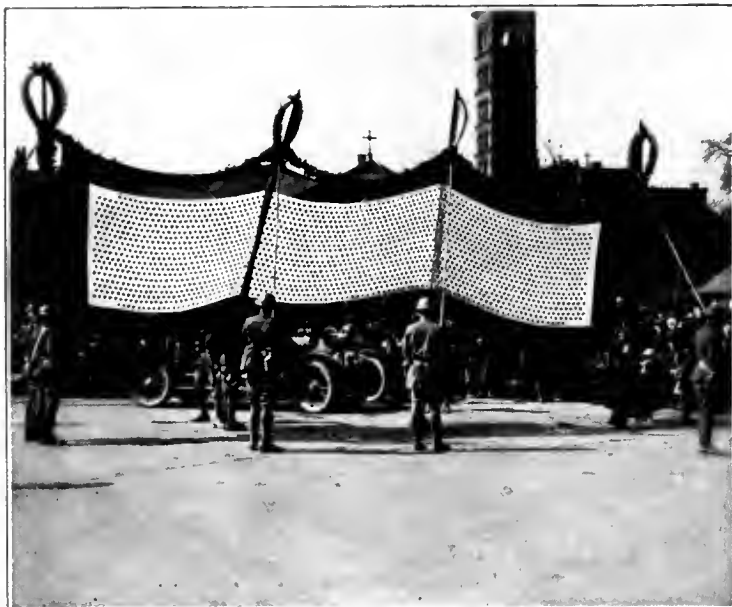


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MILLIONS PAY HOMAGE TO 27TH DIVISION

Unusual view of the parade passing through the Victory Arch, which gives an idea of the tremendous mass of humanity which turned out to cheer the 27th Division in their "welcome home" parade.

Three million people was the conservative estimate of those who saw the parade.



(c) Western Newspaper Union.

DIVISIONAL SERVICE FLAG

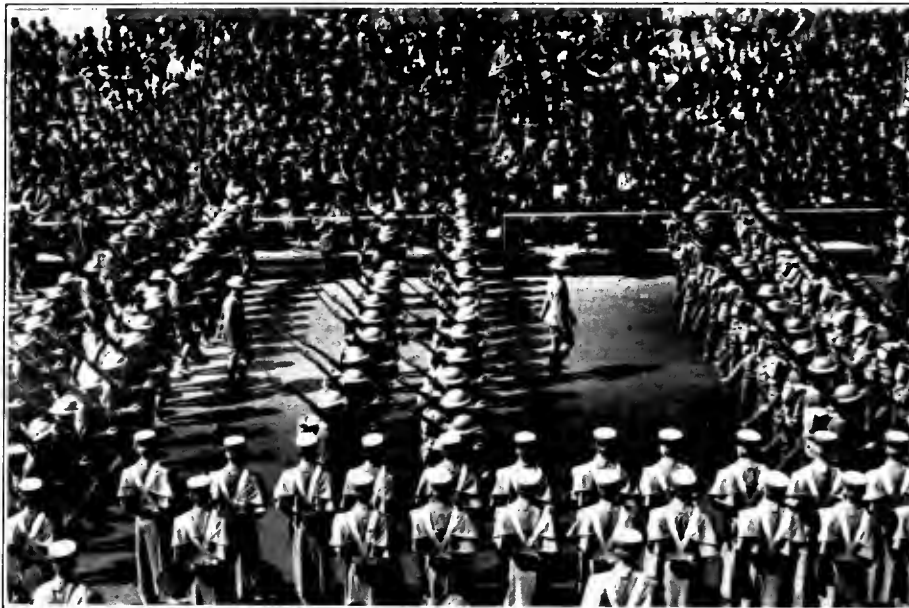
Service flag of the 27th Division which was carried in the parade. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-two gold stars indicated the martyred men who gave their lives in the great struggle.

HERO CUTS SILKEN CORD AT VICTORY ARCH

Sergt. Reider Waaler, of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor and the British Distinguished Conduct Medal, cutting the silken cord in front of the Victory Arch.



(c) International Film Service.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

WEST POINT CADETS, GUARD OF HONOR

West Point Cadets standing as a Guard of Honor in front of the reviewing stand as the men of the 27th Division marched by in perfect formation.

UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE PARADE

Bird's-eye view of the largest grand stand of its kind in the world, two and one-half miles long, seating 75,000 people, and the parade passing up Fifth Avenue.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

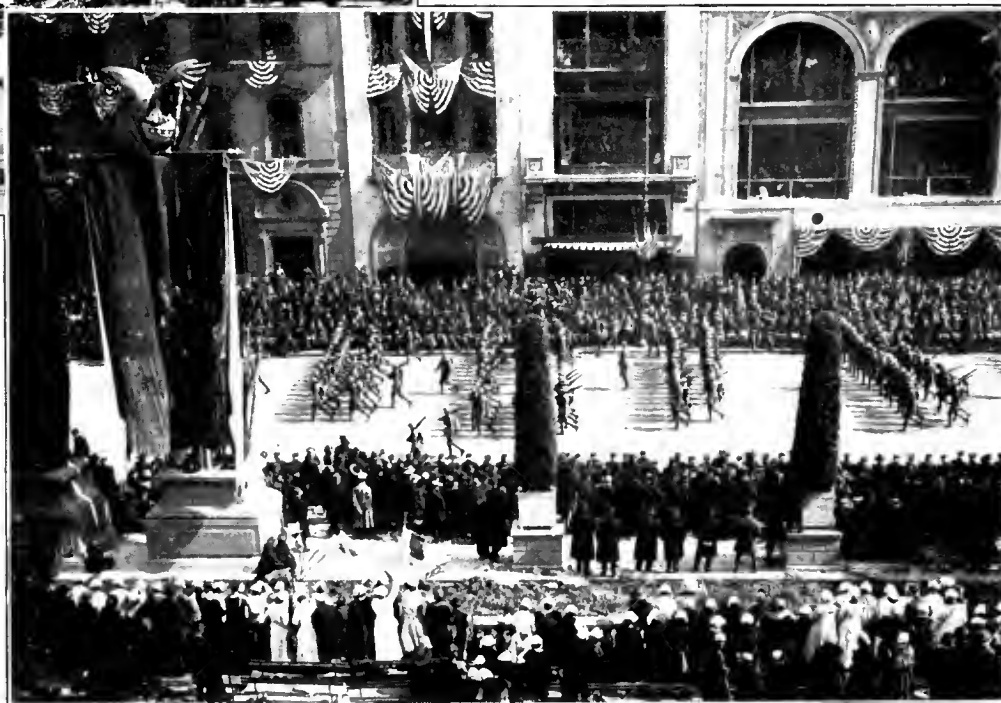


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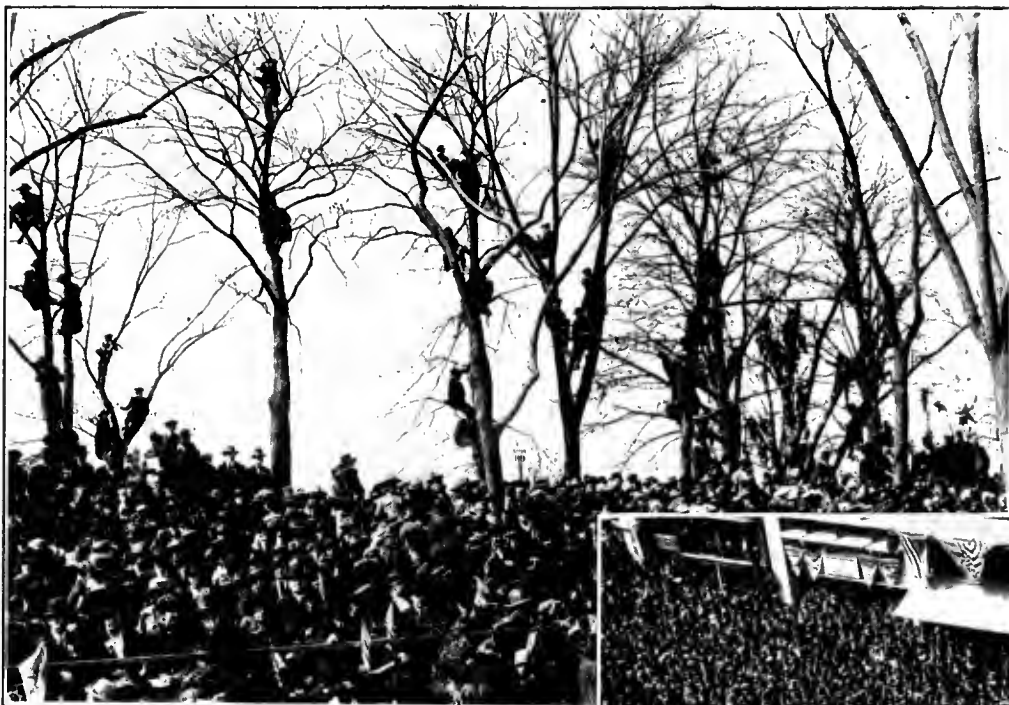
A SOLEMN CEREMONY

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan saluting as he passes the Altar to the Heroic Dead, the beautiful decoration in front of the New York Public Library. The names of the battles the 27th Division took part in is listed on the Altar. Many floral tributes to the dead are on the Altar.

View of the parade taken from the New York Public Library, showing the soldiers passing the Altar to the Heroic Dead.



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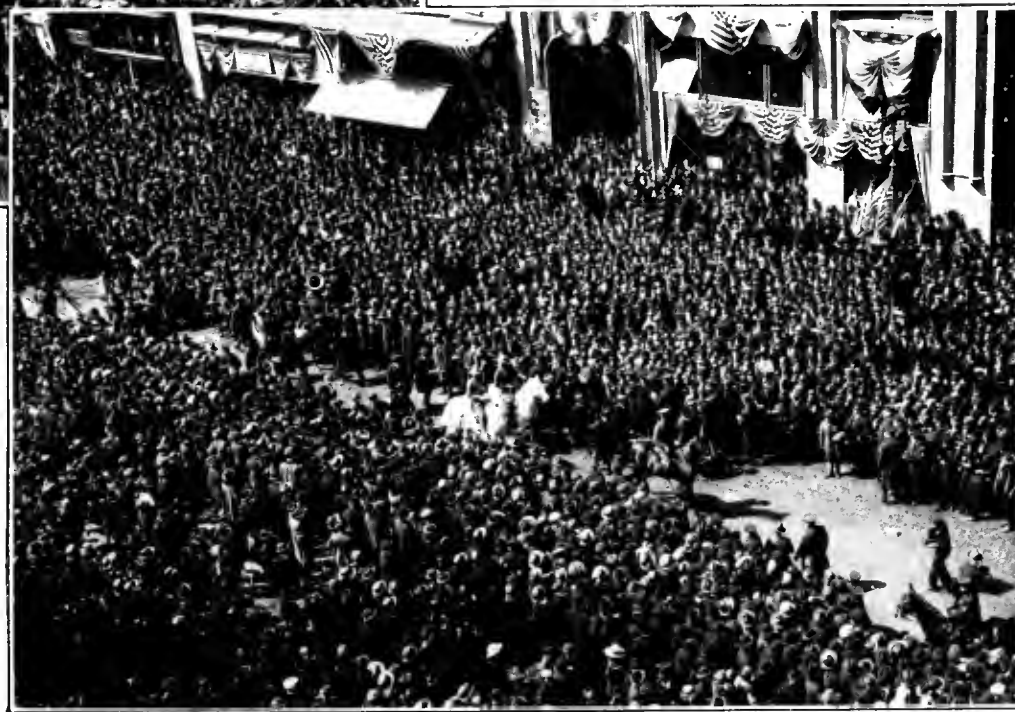
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POLICE LINES NO AVAIL TO SURGING MULTITUDE

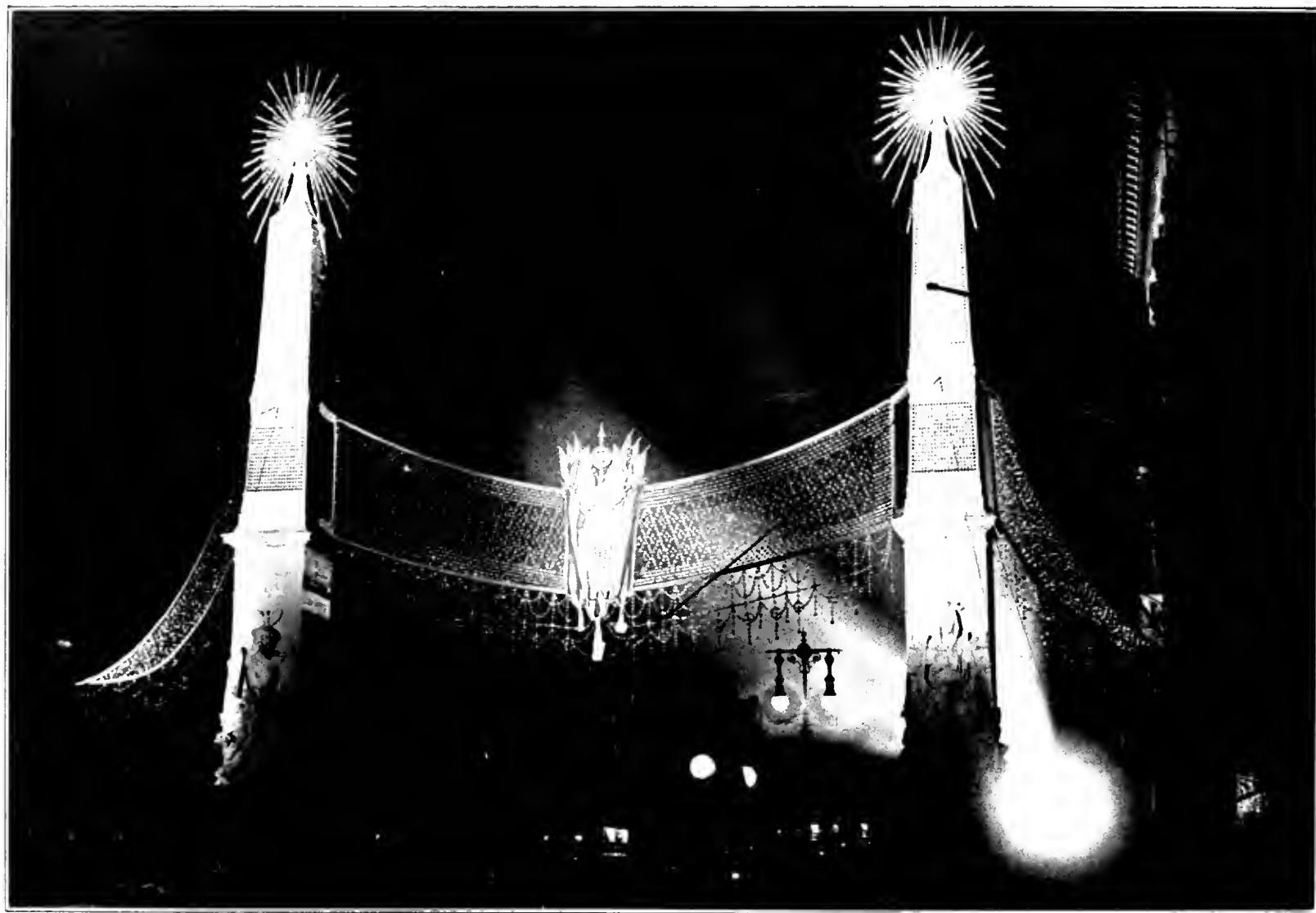
Police lines could not restrain the surging mass of people who turned out to witness the 27th Division parade. Several times the crowd spread over the entire street, leaving nothing but a trail for the parade to pass through. Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan is shown winding his way through the crowd in one of these instances.

NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON THE GROUND

There wasn't even nearly enough room on the ground for the three million who tried to see the parade of the 27th Division men. Many perched themselves in trees along the line of march, a most uncomfortable position to maintain during a three-hour march.



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THE LIGHT WILL ALWAYS GLOW

Years will pass, but the members of the 27th Division will always remember their fighting days. Nor will they ever forget the welcome extended to them by New York City. Their memory will be as bright as the light that shines on this scintillating Jewel Arch, which was erected for the "welcome home" parade of the division.

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